

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 738

JAN. 19, 1884

THE
GRAPHIC.
AN
ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER.

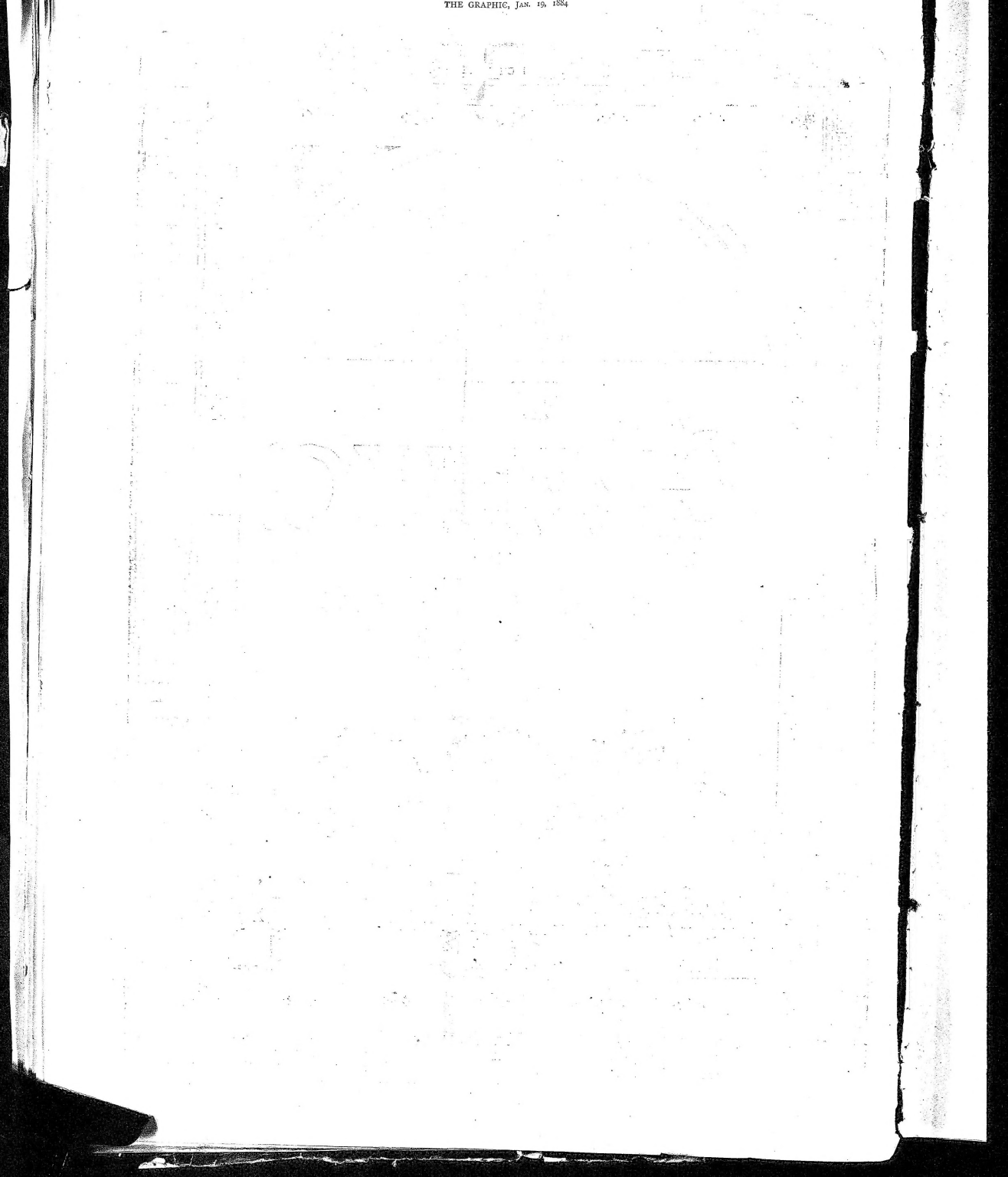


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THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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DE LUXE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884

WITH EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT

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Topics of the Week

PARTISAN RECRIMINATIONS.—In his speech at Newcastle Mr. Chamberlain rebuked the Conservatives for the virulence with which they attack the Government. And it is true that no mercy is shown to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues by the Tory leaders. Everything the Cabinet does or proposes to do is bitterly condemned; and if we were to believe Lord Salisbury and Sir R. Cross, we should almost cease to hope that England could ever recover from the disasters which have been brought upon her by a long series of unparalleled blunders. This is, no doubt, as foolish as Mr. Chamberlain says it is; but in this respect are he and his political friends better than their opponents? When the Conservatives were in office, was Liberal criticism of the Tory policy remarkable for "sweet reasonableness?" In the time of the Midlothian campaign Mr. Gladstone was at least as violent as Lord Salisbury is now; and Sir R. Cross's denunciations are mild when compared with those of Mr. Chamberlain four years ago. Neither party can justly rail at the other for this sort of unfairness; and, of course, no sensible man dreams of estimating the worth of one set of politicians by what is said about them by a rival faction. Persons who are not committed to any particular party—and they form a much larger class than most politicians suppose—make allowances for a vast quantity of conventional abuse. All the same, it is much to be regretted that there is no sign of any improvement in the tone in which Liberals and Conservatives publicly speak of one another. Would it not be well for Mr. Chamberlain to set a good example by refraining henceforth from the sneers in which he so freely indulges at the expense of those who do not agree with him? Is it impossible for him to acknowledge that, even if his opponents are mistaken, their intentions and motives may be as good as his own? It is difficult to understand why earnestness and charity should be incompatible in politics any more than in other kinds of activity; and we venture to think that this combination of qualities would increase rather than diminish the real interest of political struggles.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.—When Mr. Chaplin says, "Agriculture is admittedly the largest and most important industry in the country," he over-rates its relative importance. If his statement were accurate, the letter in which it is contained need never have been written. If agriculture in this country were really the paramount industry which Mr. Chaplin alleges it to be, the Government would never have dared to disregard, as they have done, the resolution of the House of Commons calling upon them to forbid the importation of live animals from countries where foot-and-mouth disease prevails. The Government are apathetic because British agriculture is relatively less important, and consequently less powerful as an interest, than it was, say, fifty years ago. The people who live by pursuits other than those of farming are proportionately far more numerous than they then were, and they are far less dependent on the home farmer for their sustenance. Fully half their bread, and a large percentage of their butcher's meat, cured meats, poultry, cheese, butter, and eggs, comes from beyond the seas. The Government fears the displeasure of the workmen of the great towns, who are easily induced to attend meetings. They do not mind the complaints of the farmers, who are of necessity a scattered folk, with little power of organisation and combination. The case therefore stands thus:—Experts declare that if the introduction of live animals were prohibited, the foot-and-mouth disease might soon be suppressed, and that the foreign importations form such a small proportion of the total production, that the price of meat would not perceptibly rise, especially as dead meat could be brought in more plentifully. Still, the Government hesitate to enforce the resolution of the House, because they dare not face the outcry which might arise in case the price of meat went up. It is without doubt true, as Mr. Dodson alleges, that no animal known to be diseased has been suffered to land, but it does not follow from this that apparently healthy beasts have not brought infection with them. Presuming, therefore, that the experts are right in their contention as to the origin of foot-and-mouth disease, it seems a much less evil to risk a possible advance in the price of meat than to let our farmers be harassed and ruined by a malady which is preventable. Other countries, whose statesmen are less saturated than ours with the cant of Free Trade, take much more decisive measures. Acting on a mere suspicion, which, it is declared, is groundless France and Germany coolly shut out American pork.

FIRES IN THEATRES.—Without sharing Mr. Clement Scott's opinion that a manager who sets up a refreshment bar in his theatre, and allows smoking in it, thereby converts his premises into a "pot-house," we agree with him that smoking in theatres is dangerous, unnecessary, and a nuisance to non-smokers. It is not so many years ago that smokers, who were a much smaller class than now, were agitating for special carriages in railway trains and for smoking-rooms in hotels, which just demands were conceded; but the smoker now wants to blow his clouds everywhere, and this is a pretension which should be resisted, both by

those who dislike tobacco altogether, and by those who like it well, and consequently use it in moderation. Good manners have degenerated since the day when a lady, being asked whether she objected to smoking, answered that she could not say, for no gentleman had ever smoked in her presence; but though ladies have grown over-tolerant of a habit which must be most offensive to them when carried to excess, there is every reason why theatrical managers should not be so indulgent. Mr. Clement Scott's revelations as to the inadequacy of the precautions against fires in our leading theatres will, it is to be hoped, attract attention, coming from such an authority. We have long suspected that those heavy sliding doors, "to be used only in case of fire," those rows of painted buckets, and coils of india-rubber piping, would not be of much avail in case of a sudden panic bringing the whole of an audience out of their seats together; but we must differ from Mr. Scott when he says that nobody has the power to remedy the present state of things. The Lord Chamberlain clearly has that power with regard to the theatres which he licenses. He can frame what regulations he pleases for the safety of the public; he can cancel the licence of a house where these regulations are not obeyed; and, if he have no funds at his disposal for the appointment of inspectors, the Home Office would certainly not refuse him the services of the police. It is at all events desirable that the Lord Chamberlain should let it be plainly known, and as soon as possible, whether he does, or does not, hold himself responsible for the enforcement of his own rules.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT NEWCASTLE.—There is no prominent member of the Liberal party whose speeches have so irritating an effect upon the Opposition as those of Mr. Chamberlain. And the anger he excites is to some extent justifiable, for he often hints at vague designs which are far beyond the range of current politics, and his references to the landlord class are not always either fair or dignified. In his speech at Newcastle on Tuesday he showed that, when he pleases, he can adopt a tone as reasonable as that of Lord Hartington himself; and there can be no doubt that if he invariably displayed the same spirit he would vastly improve his own prospects as a statesman. The burning questions of the hour, so far as the Ministry is concerned, are those relating to Egypt; and everything Mr. Chamberlain said on this subject was marked by good sense. The majority of Englishmen cordially agree with him in thinking that England should not attempt either to annex Egypt or to establish a permanent Protectorate over it. They are not of opinion, however, that we ought to run away from a country in which we have helped to produce anarchy. We may hope that by-and-by the Egyptians will be perfectly capable of governing themselves; and our business is to prepare the way for the proper working of independent and free institutions. Mr. Chamberlain indicated clearly that he accepts this view, and that he is prepared to undertake all the responsibilities it may involve. About the extension of the franchise to agricultural labourers he had nothing new to say, and on a matter which has been so thoroughly discussed it may be questioned whether there is anything new to be said; but all the usual arguments he set forth temperately and effectively. He was particularly successful in dealing with the much-disputed problem whether the franchise should be placed on the same basis in Ireland as in England and in Scotland. It is by no means certain that Mr. Parnell's party would in the end profit so largely by the proposed "concession" as they affect to believe; but, in any case, as Mr. Chamberlain urged, it is right that Parliament should have the best means of knowing the real tendencies of Irish opinion whatever they may happen to be. The discontent of Ireland can be remedied only if England permits the fullest possible expression of it by constitutional methods.

REVOLVERS AND CRIME.—The inhabitants of Great Britain are by nature a fairly good-humoured and inoffensive race. Except in the comparatively rare cases where plunder is the object, their crimes of violence are almost always committed under the influence of strong drink. Several sad instances of this fact have lately been recorded, and the revelations of the tavern-haunting habits of the parties concerned, who were hard-working and in a sense respectable people, make one feel that scarcely any legislation could be too stringent if it put down this monster curse. Then, when Satan has intensified all a man's evil passions by the means of alcohol, he places a revolver in his hand. We have several times raised our voice against the indiscriminate sale of revolvers, but hitherto in vain. In a thickly-peopled, highly-policed country like this, the revolver is practically useless for defensive purposes. If a man keeps one, he is much more likely to shoot himself or some innocent person than a burglar or a highwayman. But, though useless for lawful purposes, revolvers are most potent for evil. Since their first invention, they have been the instruments of innumerable suicides, homicides, and murders. Said a tradesman the other day while giving evidence in a shooting case, "I cannot identify the prisoner; we sell so many of these revolvers at 7s. 9d. each." A well-known member of society now lies on a bed of pain and peril, having, as a mere chance passer-by, been fired at in the street by a reckless ruffian. A housemaid (!) was the other day fined three pounds for discharging a revolver in a railway carriage; and

the evidence seemed to show that, if she had been suffered to continue her journey, something still worse would have happened. We contend, therefore, that persons wishing to buy a revolver should be compelled to produce a licence; that such licences should not be granted to every one offering to pay the tax imposed, but should be subject to magisterial approval; that such approval should be revocable; and that all persons now possessing revolvers should be compelled to register their names and addresses.

RED COAT v. "KAHKI."—The new active service uniform is described as picturesque and convenient; and we have only to trust now that it will be reserved wholly for active service. Civilians adopt special costumes for outdoor games, and to try and contrive a military uniform which shall do equally well for peace and war is as hopeless as to invent a garment which could be used as a dress suit and a football ditto. In peace we want our soldiers to look smart, and the more furnishing their accoutrements require the better, for this exercise gives them instruction in cleanliness and order. When the soldier goes to war he should put on a fighting dress with as little glitter and colour about it as possible, for in campaigning there is not much time for toilet, besides which comfort on the march and strength of texture are the main essentials of a fighting dress. Of the new Kahki-coloured uniform we are told that it has plaits at back and front, so that on service these can be unfastened and a loose coat made; buttons are provided on the arms so that the wristbands can be made tight or loose at will, &c. It may be observed, by the way, that the mania for convertible uniforms can be pushed to an absurd length. In the new costume recently introduced for the Garde Civique of Belgium, the headdress is the ordinary billycock, which on parade is beautified with a red pompon, the pantaloons are plain black, and the coat is a black Norfolk jacket, which is converted into a uniform merely by pinning a trefle of red cloth to the shoulder. The combination is grotesque, and has turned into nonsense the old expression about being proud of one's uniform.

MR. MALLOCK IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. Mallock delivered his first speech the other day as candidate for the St. Andrew's Burghs; and those who wish to see a larger number of clever men in Parliament will be well pleased if he succeeds in inducing a majority of the electors to vote for him. As a writer, indeed, Mr. Mallock has hardly justified the expectations which were aroused by his earliest efforts in literature. Most readers find it hard to take him quite seriously, for he too often conveys the impression that he is more anxious to "shine" than to establish principles. He has the merit, however, of being seldom dull, and in Parliament he would probably help to break the rather dreary monotony of Conservative orations. He marked his first appearance as a politician in Scotland by an attempt to prove to Scotchmen that, without knowing it, they are thorough-going Conservatives; but his arguments in support of this position were more ingenious than convincing. It is quite true that the Scotch are proud of their history; that they are loyal to the Throne; and that they have no desire to effect fundamental changes in the Constitution. Mr. Mallock did not go on to show why these characteristics should be supposed to belong exclusively to any particular political party. A few Radicals talk wildly sometimes about what they conceive to be the follies of our ancestors, and about certain large schemes (very vaguely defined) which are to transform society in the British Islands. Agitators of this kind are condemned by Conservatives; but they are not favoured by Liberals; and Mr. Mallock went out of his way to demonstrate that their doctrines are as repugnant to Mr. Gladstone as to any one. Why should the Scotch consider themselves Conservatives because they object to notions which the Liberal leader repudiates? If Mr. Mallock is to make way in Scotland, he must be more logical. In endeavouring to persuade Scotchmen that they are Conservatives, he must indicate, not principles which they hold in common both with Conservatives and with Liberals, but principles which they maintain with Conservatives alone.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Most people possibly are under the impression that this is one of the questions which has of late rather withdrawn into the background. But Mrs. Fawcett declares that this is not the case, and she says that "Wherever and whenever a body of Liberals is gathered together there will be a vast preponderance of opinion in favour of giving the Parliamentary suffrage to women on the same terms on which it is, or may be, granted to men." If this statement is correct, the thing is as good as done, for the Liberals are already in power, and if a majority of this majority really demand women's suffrage, they can obtain it. It may be suspected, however, that Mrs. Fawcett, being an enthusiast in the cause, is more hopeful, or, at least, assumes to be more hopeful, than is warranted by the facts. At the Leeds Conference, a resolution in favour of women's suffrage was carried by an overwhelming majority. This sounds promising; but then it turns out that, out of the 1,600 delegates, only about 200 took the trouble to be present when this question came up for discussion. It is to be feared that such an incident as this proves that at present women's suffrage is "not within the range of practical politics." This expression means in plain English that there

are not enough people genuinely interested in the matter to get up an agitation which will command public attention. Political privileges are usually gained, especially nowadays, not by the intrinsic justice of the demand, but by insistence, perseverance, and clamour. Now, it is doubtful whether the Radicals will ever heartily support the demand for female enfranchisement. It has long been a matter of common observation that he who on the public platform is a vehement denouncer of kings, and priests, and nobles, and class-distinctions generally, is apt to be a despot at the domestic hearth. He believes in Home Rule, himself being the ruler. He sometimes, too, has an uneasy suspicion that the wife of his bosom has inwardly rather a contempt for his political theories. This last remark does not apply to Radical doctrines only. A great part of the politics in which men are, or affect to be, interested, seems dull and barren to women, who, though more swayed by their feelings than by their intellects, are really far more practical than men. The Conservatives, who just now are in great want of a telling cry, might do worse than go in heartily for universal female suffrage—that is, a vote for every woman over twenty-one years of age. Let them announce that they will oppose the extension of the male franchise tooth and nail, unless women's rights are also included.

MERRY LOCK-UPS.—It would be unkind to grudge our policemen any recreation after their hard and dangerous work; but a police station is hardly the proper place in which to hold a ball. A grand Christmas entertainment was lately held in the chief metropolitan station of Bow Street; and we see, by the country papers, that this precedent has impelled Superintendents in different parts of the Kingdom to try and organise similar junketings at their respective head-quarters. In some cases leave to do this has been granted by the Chief Constables of counties, in others it has been refused; and we submit that a wise discretion was exercised in such refusals. A police-station is, no more than a prison, a place for merry-making: it is a place of great sorrow, to which are brought every day the slaves of vice and crime, whose meditations in their cells must be wretched enough, and ought not to be mocked by the noise of their captors dancing within earshot to the music of the last new gallop. Moreover, a ball in a station cannot but disturb in some way the ordinary business of that station; and, in however slight a degree it does so, the consequences to the public may be serious. There have been complaints this week as to three persons having been mobbed, robbed, and assaulted in broad daylight near St. Giles's Church by the Seven Dials, and it has been pointed out that there are not enough police in this rough neighbourhood. The police have to bear the blame whenever anything goes wrong in London, and this should make them careful to do nothing which may expose them to a charge of trifling over their duties. Men who have been plundered and half-killed are not very discriminating in their accusations, and we may imagine what an outcry would be raised if some person of note going to a police-station to complain of a murderous assault found the place lighted up for a ball, and had to make his depositions about his runaway aggressors to the confusing strains of "Dream Faces."

CLANSHIP.—An interesting story has been told this week of certain families which emigrated a long time ago from the Western Highlands and the Hebrides to North Carolina. They are now a flourishing community, and, although they must have formed many intimate relations with the people around them, they have not ceased to speak their native Gaelic. Like all genuine Highlanders in "foreign parts," they take a strong interest in their ancestral home; and, hearing of the sufferings of many of their kinsfolk, they have invited fifty crofter families to join them in their prosperous settlement. They guarantee to provide the new comers with homes for a year after their arrival, to give them work, and to pay them for it fairly. The invitation has already been accepted by twenty-two crofter families; and a Highland lady is collecting money to defray the cost of their outfit and passage. In these days of furious competition it is pleasant to hear of so striking an instance of clan feeling; but it would be a mistake to suppose that it is altogether exceptional. In the townships which survive among the great sheep-farms and deer-forests of the Scottish Highlands the crofters are remarkable for the readiness with which they help one another when any of their number are overtaken by sickness or poverty. They have not lost the sense of kinship on which Celtic institutions, like the institutions of all primitive societies, were based; and if it narrows their sympathies so far as the rest of the world is concerned, it helps to foster mutual good will among the inhabitants of each little village. The laws of supply and demand are rapidly changing all this, and it is useless, we suppose, to complain of the disappearance of forms of life which seem to be unsuited to modern conditions.

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.—Our enterprising contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has reproduced, from Moffet's "History of London," the main features of a map showing, by means of lines and dots, the extent of London at various periods. Elizabethan London looks so ridiculously small (we may add, so delightfully small, that we can scarcely appreciate the wisdom of that statesman who said that it was like a head too big for its body. Between 1560 and 1818 London had only increased threefold in area—from

two to six square miles. Between 1818 and 1834 it rather more than doubled in size. The latter date coincides with the boyhood of those Londoners who are now elderly men. The London of that period seemed an enormous place to its inhabitants, yet it only extended from Camden Town and Islington in the North to Walworth and Kennington in the South, and from Mile End in the East to the Parks in the West, for beyond Kensington Gardens all was rural. The London of that date covered some sixteen square miles. The London of to-day extends over seventy or eighty square miles. In truth, however, it has become very difficult to say where London begins or ends, on account of the building caused by railway facilities. Such places as Croydon, Richmond, Dorking, Reigate, Barnet, and even Brighton are all really off-shoots and suckers of the great banyan-tree (of bricks and mortar) which overshadows the Thames. Will anything short of a great national calamity stop this increase? We are filled with sadness at seeing one green spot after another swallowed up. United action, therefore, is all the more necessary for securing parks and open spaces before it is too late. For example, it would be a thousand pities to allow Lord Mansfield's fields and park between Hampstead and Highgate to be built upon. The adjacent parishes might now arrange reasonable terms with the owner, and the cost would be recouped by the improved rentals which the neighbourhood of a public pleasure-ground always commands.

PILL-TAKING.—An evening journal having stated that the French nation take pills freely and frequently, an indignant correspondent has traversed this allegation by citing the example of his "own mother, who was a Frenchwoman." These inductions from the particular to the general do not always count for much, but we think, nevertheless, that this correspondent is right. Pills, and indeed patent medicines generally, are much less used abroad than here, and if we may explain this in the case of the French by saying that their cooking is much lighter than ours, such an argument will not cover the Germans, who burden their digestions with a profusion of sausage, pastry, potato salad, and *café au lait*. Russian food is even heavier than German; and the Turks, with their *pilav*s, their *kabobs* of over-roasted meats, their sweetmeats, their eternal cups of black coffee, and their sedentary habits, live somewhat unwholesomely. Yet neither Russians nor Turks freely patronise those medicines which are vended in this country as specifics for every ailment imaginable. There must be something wrong in this. Colonel Burnaby, in his "Ride to Khiva," testified to the vivifying effect which Mr. Somebody's pills produced upon a Tartar chief, and it may be that this unfortunate man and his tribe would have known of these pills before, and would have been swallowing them ever since, when occasion required, if the inventor had advertised them on the Tartar steppes as enterprisingly as he used to do in London. Let us conclude that it is with Frenchmen and Germans as with the Irreclaimable Savage, and that they do not appreciate our patent medicines as they would do if these had been properly pushed among them. This is more charitable than to argue that the said medicines would have made their way over the world without any pushing had they been as efficacious as is commonly alleged by those testimonials written in hyperbolic language by gentlemen with obscure names.

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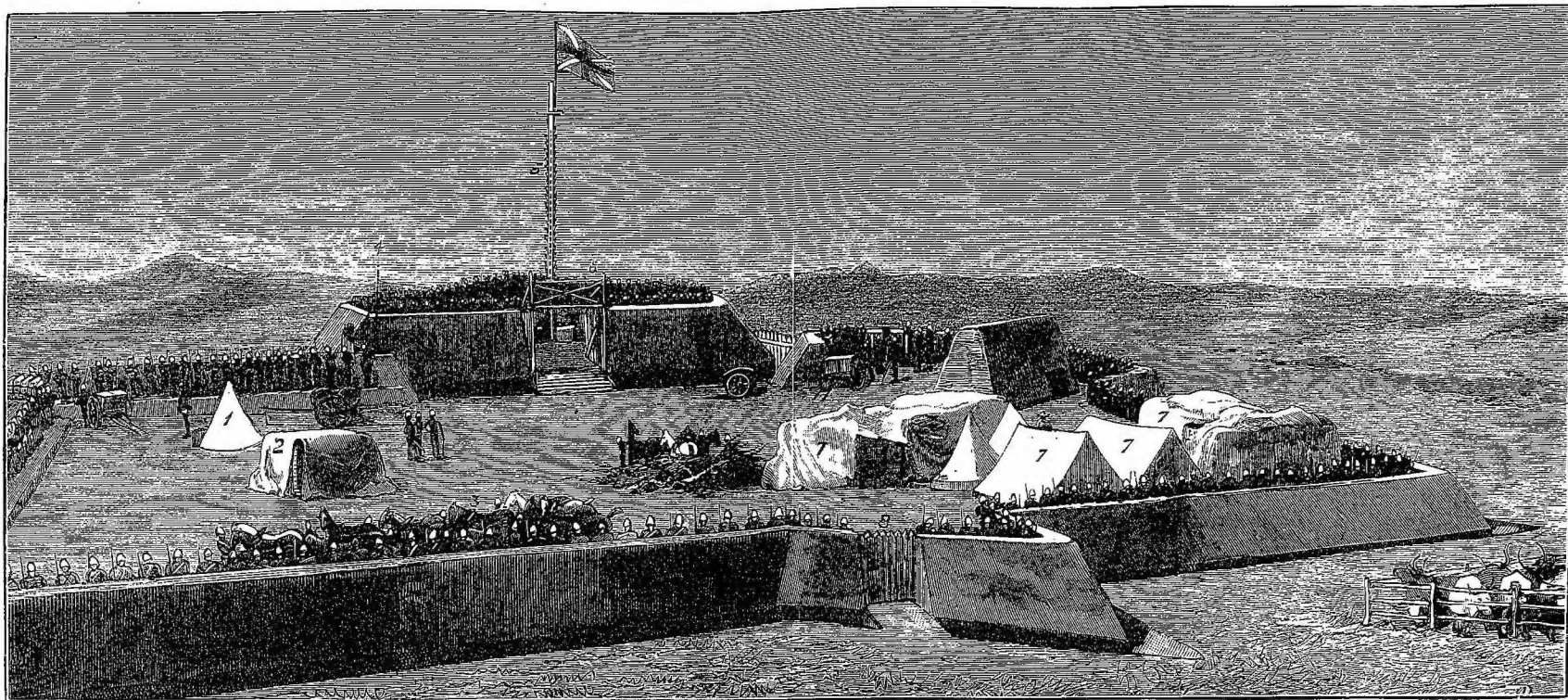
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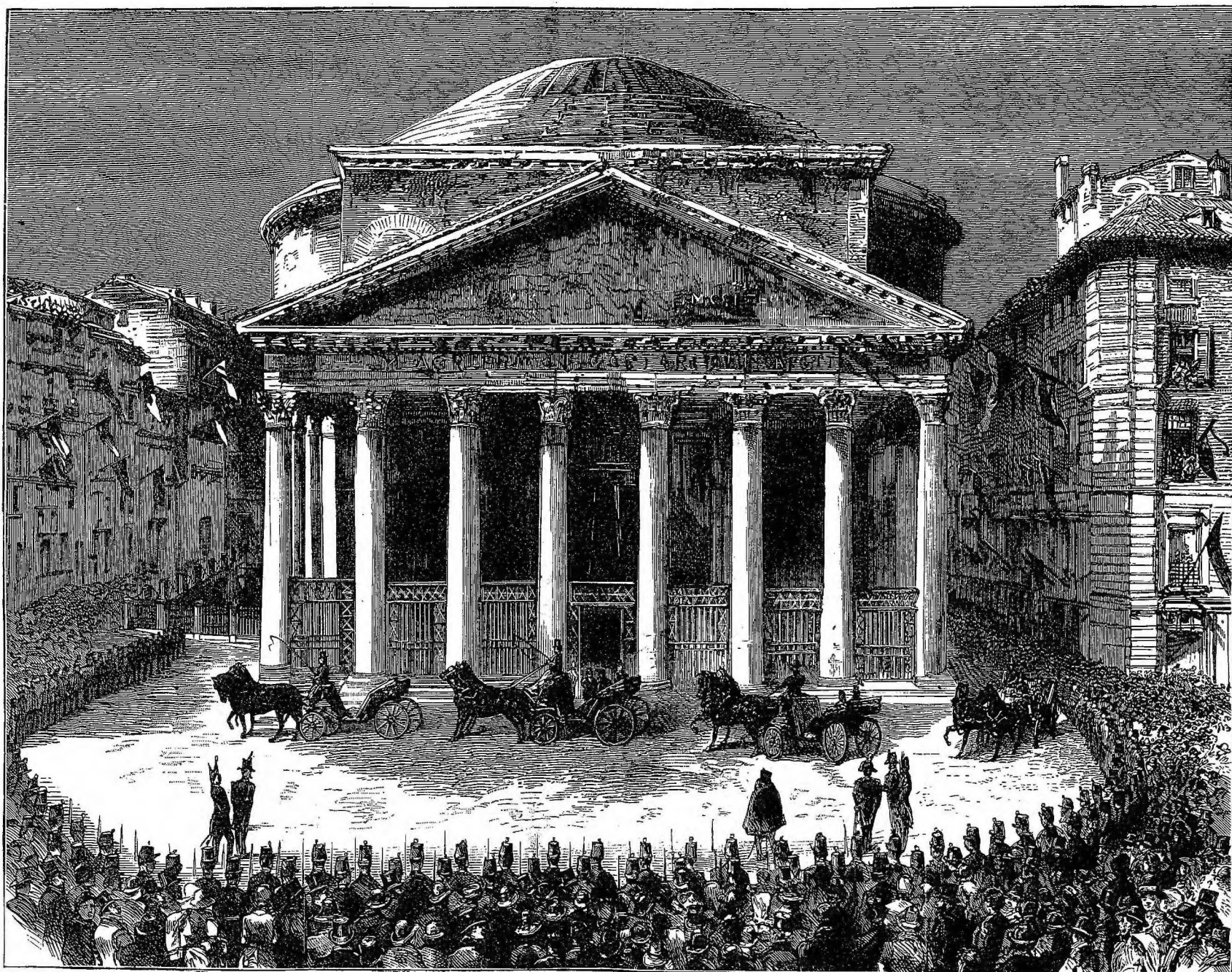
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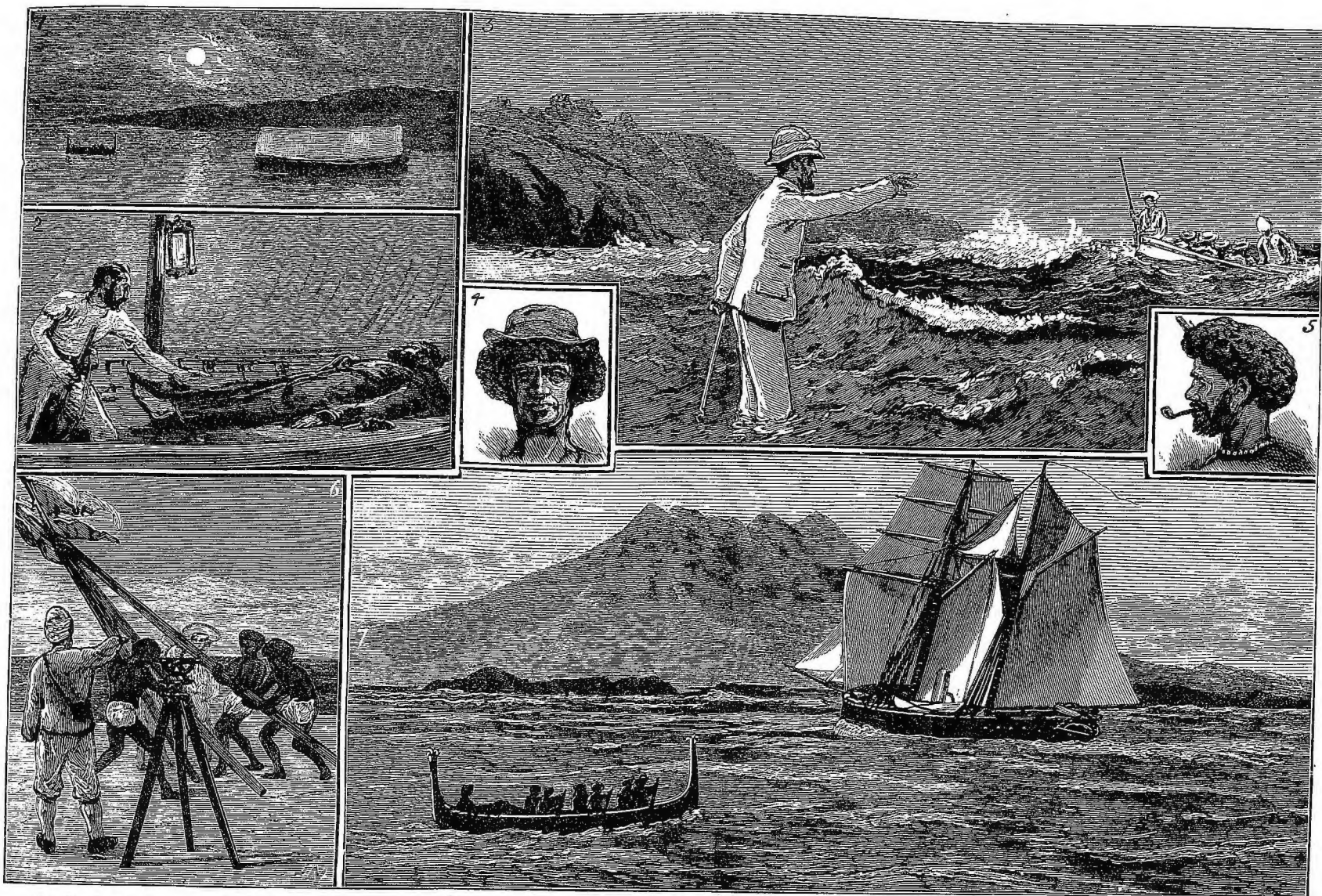


1. Guard Tent.—2. Reserve Ammunition Under Tarpaulin.—3. Horses Ready to take the Guns out of the Fort.—4. Site of Well Sunk to a Depth of 45 Feet.—5. 50-Foot Post, with Platform Used for a Look-out Place.—6. Drawbridge to Close Redoubt if Necessary.—7. Commissariat Stores.—8. Entrance to the Fort.—9. Magazine.

"FORT CURTIS," A NEW FORT JUST BUILT ON THE EKOWE FLATS, ZULULAND



THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY VISITING THE NEW TOMB OF THE LATE KING VICTOR EMMANUEL IN THE PANTHEON, ROME



1. Outside the Boat.—2. Inside the Boat: "Please, Sir, Here's a Big War Canoe Coming In."—3. Meeting the Bishop of Melanesia at Florida Island.—4. Muli, Chief of Treasury Island.—5. A Native of Treasury Island.—6. Putting Up a Surveying Mark on the Reef.—7. Mount Bonmartini, Bougainville Straits, 8,200 Feet.

A SURVEYING CRUISE AMONG THE SOLOMON ISLANDS



STATUE OF FRANCIS I. OF FRANCE, TEMPORARILY PLACED IN POSITION ON BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE



A QUIET NIGHT ON BOARD SHIP

THIS is "wrote sarcastic." There never is a really quiet night on board ship. Be the sky ever so clear, and the sea ever so calm, there is always somebody tramping to and fro overhead; and then those who do sleep through any amount of noise are liable to all sorts of interruptions. This is the kind of talk at a man's cabin-door: "Hope I didn't wake you—thought you might be awake—not able to sleep, and we might have a game of cribbage, eh?"

Or a quarter-master new to the ship knocks, and the following colloquy ensues. "What is it now?" "Beg pardon, sir. Thought it was the first lieutenant's cabin, sir." "He's on shore." "Didn't happen to hear him say anything about a hanchor-watch, sir?" "No." "It's comin' on to blow, sir. Glass goin' down, sir!" "O-o-o-h!"

Or an ordinary seaman is brought on board who has been too freely testing the quality of the national vintages. He struggles, is violent, and is ultimately put into irons. All this takes a considerable time, and tends to murder sleep.

Or a jocose soul enters your sleeping apartment (*lucus a non lucendo*), glass of grog in one hand, and candle in the other, to tell you a splendid joke he has heard. It was either not worth telling, or he tells it very badly, but anyhow it produces the effect of abbreviating your slumbers.

After the sounding of the *reveille* at 4.30 A.M. the scrubbing and the holystoning of the decks half-an-hour later would almost be soothing were it not for the sailors' objectionable habit of tightening their squeegies by ramming the end of the stick on the deck within thirty-six inches of the (would-be) sleeper's head.

Servants, too, have great animal spirits in the morning. Clang goes the bath, and the can re-echoes the merry sound. They have odd ways of brushing clothes, too, using a live clothes-horse for the purpose.

The last straw (at 7.15) is when an officer who is going ashore early with his guitar begins to put it in order.

Fifteen minutes later the victim gets up yawning terribly, and murmuring with Dr. Watts' sluggard,

You have waked me too soon, I would slumber again.

FORT CURTIS, ZULULAND

FORT CURTIS, the new fort, built on the Ekowe Flats, Zululand, was begun on the 1st October, 1883. It was designed by Lieutenant Volland, R.E., and built by the men of the 1st Welsh Regiment. The site was chosen by Colonel Curtis, Inniskilling Dragoons, who commanded the column. It is most advantageously placed, and, owing to the care taken in its design and construction, is a very strong and formidable work.

Inside the main work about 600 men can be accommodated, and more could find shelter in the redoubt or smaller work, where a well has been sunk to a depth of forty-five feet, and a look-out flag-staff, a tree some fifty feet high, has been erected there also. The drawbridge was invented by Captain Liddell, R.A., to close up the redoubt if necessary. Then there is a post-and-rail kraal, into which transport animals can be driven in case of an attack.

Our engraving (which is from a sketch by Major A. J. McKean, Inniskilling Dragoons, Staff Officer, Ekowe Column) represents an "Alarm," for practice purposes. The parapets are manned by the men of the Welsh Regiment, the two guns of No. 1 Royal Artillery are ready to open fire, as also is a Gatling in the redoubt. A squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons and the Mounted Infantry are in a hollow outside the work, ready to harass the flanks of the enemy.

THE ENTOMBING OF VICTOR EMMANUEL

THE transfer of the remains of the late King Victor Emmanuel from the place in the Pantheon where they were laid at the time of the funeral, to the great recess in which his monument is to be erected, was made on the 5th inst. On the 9th took place the first of three grand national pilgrimages to the tomb of persons from all parts of Italy. A grand procession of some 20,000 pilgrims, headed by the Syndic of Rome, Duke Leopoldo Torlonia, and the Municipal Council, passed through the Pantheon, depositing flags and wreaths on the last resting-place of Il Re Galantuomo. Previous to this, however, at nine o'clock in the morning, King Humbert and his Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Naples and the Duchess of Genoa, went to the Pantheon, heard mass celebrated, and prayed at the altar nearest to the late King's tomb. On leaving the Pantheon the King passed before, and shook hands with the members of the Veteran Guard of Honour who had come from all parts of Italy, and who stood in a double row at the entrance of the church. Many wore the old uniform of the Piedmontese army. On Tuesday a second pilgrimage to the tomb took place, headed, as before, by the Syndic of Rome, and in the afternoon King Humbert gave audience to the chief representatives of the provincial pilgrims.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Reginald Barratt.

A SURVEYING CRUISE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

THE Solomon Islands are a large group lying to the eastward of New Guinea. Bounded on the north-west by New Britain and Ireland, and to the south-east by Santa Cruz and the New Hebrides, the group consists of seven large islands, namely, Bougainville, Choiseul, Rubiana, Isabel, Guadalcanar, Malayta, and San Christoval, besides a host of smaller ones.

The natives have the reputation of being the most treacherous and bloodthirsty race in the Pacific, and are notorious for their cannibalism.

H.M. surveying schooner *Lark*, a smart-looking topsail schooner, of 156 tons register, was built at Barnstaple in 1880, and commissioned by Lieut.-Comm. C. F. Oldham in July, 1881, for surveying purposes in the coral seas. Leaving England in August, 1881—with the exception of three months in each year spent in Auckland, New Zealand, for refitting—she has been occupied in the survey of this imperfectly known group. The accompanying sketches are illustrative of surveying experience.

No. 1 and 2 represent an incident occurring to a boat detached on surveying duty. However, the natives turned out to be friendly, and the gift of a little tobacco cemented the amicable relations.

No. 3 shows a meeting with Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Melanesia, at Florida Island, the island rendered notorious by the massacre of the captain and crew of the *Dancing Wave* in 1876, and later on by the murder of Lieutenant Bower, of H.M.S. *Sandfly*, and his boat's crew by natives of the same island. When an officer of the *Lark* met him the Bishop had been living for seven months amongst the natives, and was naturally delighted to receive his letters. He is shown in the sketch wading into the deep water to direct the boat to the best passage through the reef.

No. 4 is a portrait of Muli, Chief of Treasury Island. He has the credit of having killed the captain of a whaler, but is at present apparently friendly to white men.

No. 5 is a portrait of one of the natives of the same island. No. 6 is an incident not uncommon during surveying operations—putting up a mark on the reef. The natives generally assist with great glee in this operation, and are very curious to know the meaning of it.

No. 7 is a sketch of Mount Bonmartini, 8,200 feet high, one of the Crown Prince range, situated in Bougainville Island, at the western end of the group.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE ON BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE

THE City authorities charged with an artistic completion of Blackfriars Bridge wisely determined to take eye-witness of what works, in what style of sculpture, and of what proportion for their position, would be most appropriate, before arriving at any decision as to whether equestrian or other statues should occupy the plinths provided at the entrance to the bridge. In order to do this they determined to put up a statue *in situ*. The difficulty was to procure a fitting example—a serious difficulty, when the dearth of such works in this country is considered. There are no masterpieces of this class in England, excepting in the collections of the Crystal Palace. The directors were willing to help, and consented, under conditions of not destroying their copyright (so to speak), to allow one of their great statues to be cast for the purpose of the experiment; their colossal statue of Francis I., of France, by Clesinger, was chosen; and the reproduction has been temporarily placed on the plinth next the Embankment. The copy is to be destroyed when it has served its use. This is the statue executed by Clesinger for the French Government in 1855; it was added to the Crystal Palace collection as soon as it was completed in the following year. The treatment is very spirited and showy; the abundant decorative and armorial trappings of the kingly rider, as well as of the horse, are conspicuous features of the work, and without question no better example of its kind for the purpose of the illustration could have been found. It differs, however, in expression from the splendid dignity of the Gattamelata and the Colleone equestrian statues which are at Sydenham; and its undeniable effectiveness is not the only impression that may be produced by an equestrian statue. The artist, Jean Baptiste Auguste Clesinger, is a native of Besançon, who first made his mark in the Art world in 1843, since which time he has produced many fine works representative of the existing French school besides his prominent statue of Francis I.

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN

A RECONNAISSANCE TO A BATTLEFIELD

"We started," writes Major G. D. Giles, from Suakim, "at about 8 A.M., our original intention being only to make a reconnaissance parade. The battlefield where, on December 4, 800 black troops had been defeated and annihilated, had never been visited, so, finding a Bashi-Bazouk who knew the way, we thought we might as well ride on and see the spot, which was about fifteen miles distant. The first indications we found were several bodies lying on the ground, the skin having dried up, showing in some instances the wound which the spear had inflicted. The ground was stony, with a few stunted shrubs, and intersected by deep water-tracks, which had no doubt enabled the rebels to surround the black troops unseen. As we were speculating as to how the catastrophe had happened, and agreeing that from the number of vultures hovering over a ridge just in front of us the main battle must have been fought there, some of our scouts came up and reported that the enemy was in front of us. The rebels appeared to be in considerable numbers, and, as we were out without orders, we thought we had better return. The enemy fired a shot or two at us, and were no doubt disappointed at not making our closer acquaintance.

A CHRISTMAS REVIEW AT SUAKIM

"THE force of Gendarmérie and our other troops, which have been collected together under the name of the Soudan Field Force, were reviewed by Baker Pasha on Christmas Day. The cavalry, some 400 in number, were on the right, in the centre were a small body of European police, distinguishable from the rest by their dark blue uniform, and on the left the Egyptian infantry. The Pasha, accompanied by his Staff, rode down the line, which was some half a mile in length, and the troops then performed some manoeuvres for his inspection. The men looked well, as Egyptians somehow generally manage to do when standing still—but what real use they are remains to be proved."

RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES

ALTHOUGH to a very large extent the Russian peasant devotes himself to agriculture, numerous industries flourish, not merely in the large towns, but in the small villages. As a rule each district has its own specialty, one being celebrated for its cutlery, another for its pottery, a third for its textile fabrics, and yet another for its *ikon* painting. Of course, complicated machinery in the villages is out of the question, and the peasants mainly work at their own houses, and until recently took their articles for sale to the local fairs. The advance of civilisation, however, is slowly making its way even in the interior, and these home industries are being replaced by huge factories with labour-saving machinery, while wholesale merchants now deal with the peasants, and direct relations are thus gradually ceasing between the actual producer and the retail buyer. Of our sketches the first represents a model figure of the new uniform of the Russian army, with the national sheepskin hat which the present Czar has restored to his troops. Of the others little explanation is wanted save that, as most ladies are aware, much of the Russian lace is composed of blue and red threads, and is made in a somewhat geometrical pattern, being largely used for trimming house linen.

SHAM FIGHT ON SNOW SHOES NEAR QUEBEC

THE chief interest of these sketches is the peculiar equipment, both of the troops and of their military appliances. In this country Jack Frost is a very uncertain visitor, and there is about as much practical use of snow shoes here as there is of skates in India. It is otherwise in Canada; and so we see the men shod with snow shoes and their ears protected by flapped fur caps, while their artillery is placed on runners instead of wheels. The scene of these manoeuvres is very interesting to the historical student, for they took place on the Heights or Plains of Abraham, where in 1759 Wolfe achieved the famous victory which cost him his own life, but caused the expulsion of French power from Canada. A century of peaceful progress has done much to alter the aspect of the historic Heights. Crops of grain and roots are grown on the ground where France and England once fought for the prize of Transatlantic ascendancy, and through the St. Louis Gate the suburbs of the city have stretched far away in this direction.

STRANDING OF AN INDIAN TROOPSHIP, FROM A HUMOROUS POINT OF VIEW

THE running ashore of an Indian troopship is an unusual event. The accident which last month befel H.M.S. *Euphrates* was fortunately without serious mishap either to the ship or her inmates. It is said that she providentially found a soft place, where none was known to exist. This, however, will appear more clearly when the court-martial takes place.

Meantime our artist—like the German who drew a camel—has evolved from his inner consciousness some of the more comic features of such an incident.

On board these big Indian "troopers" there are drafts of all arms of the service—Hussars, Lancers, Artillery, and various line regiments; there are commissariat, medical, and pay departmental officers. Some of these gentlemen, especially if married, are alleged to be touchy on the subject of precedence and accommodation, and this touchiness is sometimes aggravated by the livers which are occasionally brought home from tropical climates.

During a blinding gale of unprecedented fury the *White Elephant* went ashore under the lee of the Island of Barataria.

When the bump took place, a couple of men who were at daggers-drawn were locked in an apparently affectionate embrace. They mutually described it thus: "Whilst having a sherry and bitters," said A, "I was precipitated into the arms of that little toad." Quoth B, "That long-legged enemy of mine was hurled upon me—his confounded chin upon my nose."

The gentleman who prefers shipwreck rather than monotony was probably rendered pessimistic by the condition of that organ which, if disordered, makes us exclaim, "Is life worth living?" We allude to the liver.

The Colonel's wife was an "old soldier." She fastens on this unucky subaltern, and confides to him the care of her brood of children, heroically entrusting herself to her husband's care.

Chips, the carpenter, is no orator, yet the bystanders hang on his words as if he were Demosthenes, Cicero, and John Bright conjoined. He reports no leak in any compartment. "Not a weep o' water nowhere." This encouraging news induces some valiant soul to exclaim, "A man can die but once, don't you know." Whereat his companion grins somewhat unkindly.

The fact that the *White Elephant* grounded on the only soft spot in forty miles of rock caused a soft spot to be found in their rocky hearts. Thereupon, champagne and good fellowship prevailed.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS

VICOMTE FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, who is now in his seventy-ninth year, having been born on November 19th, 1805, is certainly the very personification of indomitable perseverance and energy. Few could believe during his recent visit to this country that the vigorous figure before them—so ardent in argument, so prompt in reply, so full of life and of enthusiasm for his schemes—was an all-but octogenarian. Nor was their wonder lessened by the sanguine manner in which he is accustomed to talk of the inauguration of the Panama Canal some four years hence, and at which, three years ago, he cordially invited the *Times* correspondent to meet him. From a comparative early age the canalisation of these two isthmuses has been a favourite theory with M. de Lesseps. Scarcely had he left school when, entering the Consular Service, he was despatched to Central America, where Humboldt's scheme for an inter-oceanic canal was then attracting general attention. He successively served at Lisbon, Tangiers, Tunis, and Alexandria, where his conduct during the plague epidemic gained the highest praise. It was at this time that the idea of making the Suez Canal first germinated in his mind; but it was not for more than a score of years afterwards that it was to bear fruit. In 1842 we find him at Barcelona, exerting himself to the utmost in saving life during the bombardment, and six years later Minister at Madrid. In 1854 M. de Lesseps again visited Egypt, and proposed his plan for a Canal. Mehemet Ali, who, when a penniless officer, had been befriended by his father, at once granted him the concession. The subsequent history of the Canal, of England's opposition, of the financial, political, and structural difficulties which M. de Lesseps encountered, and of the final triumphal opening in 1869, need not be repeated here. We might mention, however, that in addition to the personal friendship of Mehemet Ali, M. de Lesseps was greatly aided by his relationship to the Emperor of the French, whose grandmother had been an elder sister of M. de Lesseps' mother. The Emperor thus took the highest interest in the scheme, and gave M. de Lesseps all the help in his power.

Having successfully realised one of the two dreams of his life, M. de Lesseps determined to take a little breathing time, and, having been left a widower, married a young Creole lady of English extraction, Mlle. Autard de Bragard, whose portrait, together with those of her charming children, are engraved in No. 579 (Jan. 1, 1881). Honours now began to pour thick and fast upon him. The Emperor gave him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and England endeavoured to make amends for her incredulity and opposition by according M. de Lesseps an enthusiastic reception on his visit to London in 1870, when he received the Grand Commandership of the Star of India and the Freedom of the City of London. Eight years later the oft-discussed subject of a Panama Canal came once more to the fore, and the International Scientific Congress having announced to the world that the scheme was feasible, M. de Lesseps started at once with his wife and children for the Isthmus, whence he brought a most favourable report. He encountered the severest opposition in the United States, where our Transatlantic cousins, imbued with the Monroe doctrine of no European interference with the American Continent, did not relish the notion of foreigners owning a maritime highway through the isthmus. However, M. de Lesseps' energy, heightened as ever by opposition, eventually gained over a large portion of the community to his views, the Chairmanship of the new Panama Canal Company was accepted by the Secretary to the Navy, and capitalists hastened to invest their dollars in the scheme. M. de Lesseps consequently returned in the highest spirits, and declared that he had more confidence in the accomplishment of the Panama Canal than he had ever felt in his great Suez scheme. "I have not against me," he is stated to have exclaimed, "that formidable obstacle, England. She is with me. This alone shows that the Canal will be a fact." Since that time he has energetically devoted himself to the furtherance of the Panama works, though he has by no means neglected the interests of his first enterprise, as his recent energetic action with regard to the English proposal for constructing a second Suez Canal amply demonstrated. As usual, M. de Lesseps has obtained his object, and, if the present arrangement is carried out, he not only has prevented England from constructing a channel of her own, but has secured the right of executing the work together with a good round capital for his own company, while yielding shadowy advantages in return.

"DOROTHY FORSTER"

A NEW STORY, by Walter Besant, illustrated by Charles Green, is continued on page 65.

A NYLGHAU HUNT

THE nylghau, or neelghai (to adopt the Hunterian mode of spelling—*Portax pictus*), holds a curious and interesting position in India, as the only representative of that family of bovine antelopes which are found in several varieties of form over the continent of Africa. In this specimen, however, the bovine characteristics prevail so prominently over those of the antelope, that the animal is not much sought after, as an object of sport, by Europeans; while in some native States it is protected, and held by the pious Hindoos in almost as sacred respect as its tamer type. The wild cow is of a light-brown colour and destitute of horns; but the blue bull is a grand-looking beast, standing nearly fourteen hands in height. An English sportsman narrates how the first of these animals he ever saw stood facing him in a jungle pathway,

and fairly puzzled him. He thought the apparition was more like the Devil than anything else; and it was not till the beast turned away that he saw it was a four-footed animal, and not a less canny object. The short black horns of the creature imparted an additional resemblance to the ideal pictures of his Satanic Majesty. The favourite resorts of the neelghai are the scattered jungles of the broad-leaved shrub, called "Dák," and from these recesses they will sally forth at night to feed on the adjacent crops, and especially on the sweet stems of the sugar-cane when it is nearly ripe. It is not often that they leave the jungle coverts in the daytime, but when they are found in the open they give a splendid run, and, once in a way, but very rarely, they have been ridden down and speared. The sight of a fine blue bull, with his long deer-like head and neck conspicuous through some opening in the jungle, within fair rifle range, must offer a tempting shot which a sportsman could hardly resist: while his blueish-grey skin is a desirable and handsome trophy; parts of his flesh are considered excellent food, and the tongue and marrow-bones are rare and acknowledged delicacies. So the rifle is sighted and the shot is fired—with the result depicted in our sketches.

SOME CYPRIOTE ANTIQUITIES

See page 70.



IN A CIRCULAR to his supporters the Premier intimates that the Session of Parliament will open on the 5th of February, and that the Government intend to submit to the House of Commons, on the earliest possible day, proposals of much interest and importance.

THE FIRST of a new series of meetings of the Cabinet, which, it is expected, will be attended by all its members, is to be held on Tuesday next.

MR. GLADSTONE has responded to the resolution of the Hope and Hawarden Highway Board (previously referred to in this column), by giving orders to dig up the trees which he has planted in the neighbourhood of his demesne, on the Chester Road.

THE POET LAUREATE's peerage is gazetted.

RESPONDING at a Welsh banquet to the toast of the House of Peers, Lord Aberdare said that it stood in need of reform, and spoke rather hopefully of the result of possible attempts to bring it into greater sympathy with the people.—Mr. Mundella, as Vice-President of Council, has been making an educational tour in Scotland, and delivering addresses at Glasgow and Edinburgh, in the course of one of which he expressed his belief that there would be no real education in counties until household suffrage was established in them.—At Hull Sir Richard Cross has been criticising the Irish and Egyptian policy of the Government.—Addressing a large gathering of Liberals at Newcastle, Mr. Chamberlain predicted the ultimate establishment of self-government in Egypt; reiterated his conviction that we could wait for a Redistribution, but not for a County Franchise Bill; and, strongly advocating an extension of the suffrage in Ireland, said that, if the majority of Irishmen were desirous of separation, it would be well for us to know the fact, and to face it.

ON WEDNESDAY MR. CHAMBERLAIN, at a luncheon given him by a Marine Insurance Association, defending his proposed legislation for the Mercantile Marine, said that he wished to apply to shipping the principles of the Employers' Liability Act. Addressing another gathering of Newcastle Liberals in the evening, he denied that there were in the Ministry any but speculative differences as to future possibilities. Though himself belonging to the most numerous, and, he might say, the most powerful section of the Liberal party, he readily recognised the eminent services done to the common cause by the representatives of the great Whig families.

ON WEDNESDAY Sir Stafford Northcote took part in a series of demonstrations on the occasion of the opening of a Constitutional Club at Exeter. In a long speech at a public meeting in the evening he referred to rumours of negotiations between the Government and the Irish Nationalists, and charged the former with alienating the Irish loyalists by their treatment of Lord Rossmore and others. Adverting to the growth of the national expenditure he intimated his intention of moving for a Committee of Inquiry into its causes, and as to reform he pronounced a measure such as was expected from the Government to be destructive of the British Constitution.—On the same day Lord Salisbury, addressing a meeting at Dorchester, spoke strongly against the separation of Redistribution from Extension of the Suffrage. He expressed a doubt whether a Suffrage Bill would be passed this year. To exclude Ireland from its operation would be invidious, to include Ireland would be dangerous; and the inference was that it would be better to put off a Bill for which nobody in England asked, than to bring in a Bill perilous to Ireland.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has suggested to the Commanding Officers of Volunteer Corps in the Home District that more useful and instructive than one large Review of all their corps on the Bank Holiday would be a distribution of them into three divisions, to be brigaded separately under the generals and staffs with the regular troops at Aldershot, Portsmouth, and Shorncliffe or Dover. The Commanding Officers of Metropolitan Volunteer Corps have decided not to hold any more meetings without applying to the general Officer commanding the Home District. This decision is considered an important one, as placing the action of the Volunteers under the control of the military authorities.

AN IMPORTANT AND UNANIMOUS PUBLIC MEETING was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday in favour of the creation of a separate department of State for the administration of Scottish affairs. On the platform were many noblemen and gentlemen of distinction belonging to both political parties, and the resolutions were supported by prominent Scotch Liberals and Conservatives.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE ASSOCIATION having requested Lord Shaftesbury to become its President, he has replied that, in spite of advancing years and waning strength, he cannot decline the presidency of an association the object of which is, he says, nobly and truly Christian. On the 5th of March he is to be entertained at a banquet of the City Corporation.

ANOTHER NON-POLITICAL CONFERENCE on the Transvaal question has been held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding and speaking, when resolutions in favour of justice to the native tribes, and of the perfect freedom of the great trade route, which skirts the new frontier of the Boers, were supported by Liberal members of Parliament, among them Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, Mr. W. Fowler, and Lord Colin Campbell. One of the most effective of the speeches made was that of the Rev. J. Mackenzie, who has had much missionary experience of the Bechuana.

By 95 to 87 votes, giving him a majority of eight over the Conservative candidate, Mr. E. Gibson, M.P., Lord Reay has been elected Rector of the University of St. Andrew's.

A PARKS DEFENCE ASSOCIATION has been formed to oppose the project for a railway, with tunnels, under Hyde Park, the Green

Park, and St. James's Park. Among the noblemen and gentlemen who have joined it are Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Millais.

THE IRISH SOLICITOR-GENERAL has been elected, without opposition, Member for County Derry.—In Cork County resistance is being offered to the collection of the police-tax, which is imposed under the Crimes' Act, to defray the cost of the additional constabulary required in disturbed districts.—A movement to extend judicial "fair rents" from agricultural to town dwellings has been begun at Listowel, in County Kerry, with a public meeting, at which resolutions were passed recommending a constitutional agitation for the establishment of the principle.—It is proposed to form, in opposition to the National League, a Loyal League, having centres throughout Ireland.—Irish Loyalists are debating the question whether after the treatment of Lord Rossmore by the Executive they should not mark their resentment by absenting themselves from the Lord Lieutenant's approaching levee.—Lord Rossmore is to receive an address of sympathy from the Loyalists of Ulster at a great demonstration to be held in his honour at Belfast on the 20th inst.—At something like the eleventh hour, and apparently after planning arrangements for the prevention of a collision between Nationalists and Loyalists on Wednesday, at a demonstration of the former and a counter-demonstration of the latter, at Blacklion, County Cavan, Lord Spencer by proclamation prohibited both. In spite of this, Mr. Biggar, M.P., made an attempt on Wednesday to get up a demonstration at Blacklion, but was foiled by the authorities.

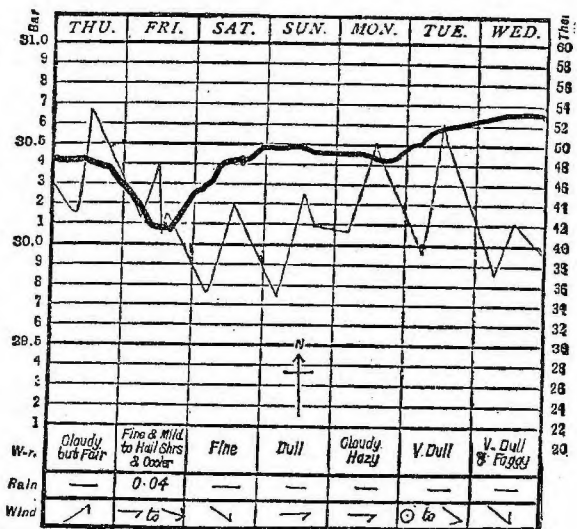
THE TUNNEL under the Mersey, between Liverpool and Birkenhead, has been so far completed that the workmen at either side have seen and conversed with each other, through a small boring made early this week.

A COMPARISON of last week's returns with those of the previous week shows a slight reduction in the number of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, but many fresh outbreaks have occurred. The Farmers' Alliance has followed other organisations in demanding a prohibition of the landing of live animals from countries where the disease exists.

OUR OBITUARY this week includes the death of the Earl of Bantry, an Irish representative peer, in his eighty-third year; of the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, great-uncle of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Rector of Church Eaton, Staffordshire, at the age of seventy-nine; of General Sir David Russell, K.C.B., aged seventy-four, who distinguished himself at the relief and in the defence of Lucknow, and from 1868 to 1872 commanded in the South-Eastern District of England; of Mr. Thomas Pease, of the well-known family of that name, and a leading member in Bristol of the Society of Friends, very suddenly, while in their meeting-house on Sunday; of the successful and popular engraver, Mr. Francis Holl, A.R.A. (father of the Academician), in his sixty-seventh year, whose merit led to his election as engraver-associate of the Royal Academy; and, in his fifty-third year, during a holiday-voyage to New Zealand, of Mr. John Henry Dallmeyer, optician, the great improver of photographic lenses.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FROM JAN. 10 TO JAN. 16, 1884 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—At the commencement of this period an anti-cyclone lay over France, while a depression was found in the far North. Light to strong south-westerly winds prevailed generally, with dull, rainy weather in the north and west, but fair skies over England. In the course of the following day (Friday, 11th inst.) a subsidiary disturbance passed across Scotland in an easterly direction, producing the marked "dip" in the barometer shown in our diagram. In its rear the wind veered to the north-westward, rain and snow showers fell over our northern districts, and hail elsewhere, and the barometer rose very decidedly. By Saturday (12th inst.) the high pressure area lay off the south-west of our islands, and north-westerly winds, with fine weather, prevailed over England generally. During the closing days of the week the barometer continued to rise, and the anti-cyclone gradually spread south-eastwards and afterwards northwards, so that this afternoon (Wednesday, 16th inst.) we find it embracing the whole of France, nearly the whole of England, and the greater part of Ireland. Light winds from the westward prevailed, with mild and dull weather, followed by variable airs and calms, with light fog or mist in most places. The barometer was highest (30.65 inches) on Wednesday (16th inst.); lowest (30.05 inches) on Friday (11th inst.); range, 0.60 inch. Temperature was highest (53°) on Thursday (12th inst.); lowest (35°) on Saturday and Sunday (12th and 13th inst.); range, 18°. Rain fell on one day only. Total amount, 0.04 inches.

LONDON MORTALITY declined last week, and 1,493 deaths were registered against 1,663 during the previous seven days, a decrease of 170, being 326 below the average, and at the rate of 19.4 per 1,000. These deaths included 2 from small-pox (a fall of 4), 47 from measles (a decline of 1), 38 from scarlet fever (an increase of 5), 15 from diphtheria (a decrease of 1), 63 from whooping-cough (a fall of 5), 17 from enteric fever (a rise of 5), 3 from ill-defined forms of fever (an increase of 1), and 4 from diarrhoea and dysentery. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 379, a decline of 8, and 122 below the average. Different forms of violence caused 74 deaths; 57 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 27 from fractures and contusions, 8 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 12 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Fourteen cases of suicides were registered, the corrected average being 6. There were 2,681 births registered against 2,926 the previous week, being 129 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 44.3 deg., and 6.6 deg. above the average. There were three hours of sunshine last week, the sun being 56 hours above the horizon.



AN AMUSING NATIVE EDITION OF THE "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" has been brought out in Bombay. Sheridan's play has been translated into Gujarati and adapted to modern Parsee life. SOME OF THE PICTURE GALLERIES AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM are now illuminated by the electric light. The "Sun" system is used, and has so far proved very satisfactory, the expense being the same as that of gas, with an increased amount of illuminating power.

THE SUNDAY SOCIETY are making arrangements to open the galleries of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, on Sundays. Next Sunday (to-morrow) members of the Society will be admitted, and on the following Sunday the public can visit the Exhibition, on obtaining a ticket from the Secretary of the Sunday Socie'y.

THE TREASURE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE is to undergo its annual inspection in a few days. Every New Year three important financial officials visit and verify the Imperial funds kept in the Julius Tower at Spandau, and divided into four sections—that intended for the expenses of fortifications, the share for pensioners and invalids, that set apart for building the Parliament House, and the war portion, which now amounts to 6,000,000.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN GERMANY is particularly active just now, and no fewer than 134 new journals and periodicals have been started since the beginning of last month, so that although 53 of these publications have already come to grief, the New Year begins with an increase of 81 journals over those of last year. Some of the titles are rather peculiar; such as *Mixed Pickles*—a comic paper, *Poet's Cradle*, &c., besides a "Letter Postage Indicator," an *Alliance Anti-Semite*, and *Journal for the Israelites*.

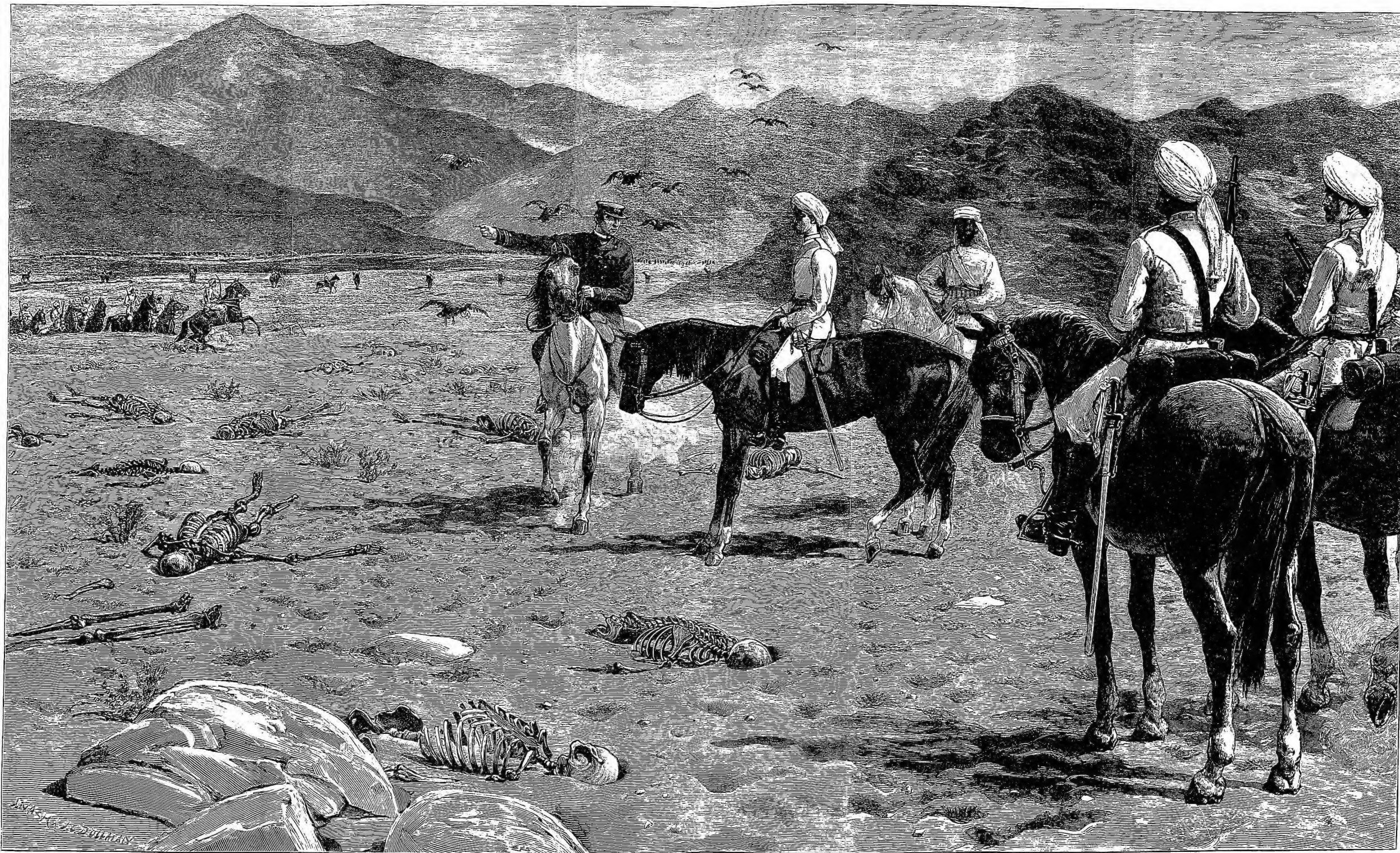
A GEORGE'S MILLIONAIRES' BALL is to be given in New York next week by the Astor family, who are Transatlantic merchant princes, and the festivities are expected to eclipse Mrs. Vanderbilt's famous entertainment of last season. It will commemorate the centennial of the first Astor emigrant from Holland, and everything will be arranged in eighteenth-century style, the rooms being furnished to match, and the fireplaces fitted up with huge log fires. Supper will go on all the evening, served in a service of sterling silver and coin gold, costing 35,000l., and the wine set out on a table of *repoussé* silver worth 6,000l.

LORD RIPON's position towards the European community in India, thanks to the *Libert Bill*, according to the native opinion, is curiously defined by a story going the round of the Calcutta bazaars—so the *Englishman* tells us. "Things look very bad here now. The Sahibs have put the Lord Sahib out of caste, and will not eat with him. When the Lord Sahib discovered this, he was much grieved, and sent for the Maharanees' son, hoping that he would be able to put him into caste again. But when the Rajkumar came down, and found that he had been brought into communication with an outcasted man, he was greatly enraged, and went off to Meerut in anger."

A "PRINTERS' SATURDAY" has been set apart during the last two years to collect offerings from every Printer's "Chapel" early in the New Year for the benefit of aged and infirm members of the trade and their widows, through the medium of the Printers' Pension Corporation. This Institution now assists 160 aged and infirm printers or their widows, by pensions, &c., provides free residence, coals, endowment, and medical attendance for twenty-four persons in the Almshouses at Wood Green, and maintains and educates numerous printers' orphans. Many deserving applications, however, must be refused for lack of funds. In 1883 Printers' Saturday produced nearly 1467l., and last Saturday, the 12th inst., was set aside for the collection this year, but as—to quote the late Dean's Stanley's expression—"the incapacitated printer has strong claims on all who have written and all who have read," the public may feel disposed to send their mite to the Treasurers, Messrs. W. Clowes and G. Spottiswoode, at the office of the Printers' Corporation, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

THE PARIS LOUVRE is as much pressed for room as our British national collections, and several new rooms are to be added, one in the former Salle des Etats, and two or three others in the Pavillon de Flore of the old Tuileries, where Napoleon III.'s apartments were situated. The former gallery will contain those acquired pictures of the modern French School, now hung in an upper storey of the Louvre, and often missed by the visitor—the works of Delacroix, Ingres, Vernet, Ary Scheffer, &c.; while the latter rooms will display many valuable canvases now stowed away in the lofts for want of space. Further, it is proposed to entirely rearrange the picture collection by a fresh and better classification. All this, however, will occupy at least a year. The Louvre has another puzzle to solve—what to do with M. Thiers' Fine-Art collection. Mlle. Dosne, his sister-in-law, presented them to the nation on condition that they should be placed in a special Thiers' room; but now it turns out that, though the bronzes &c., are worth having, most of the pictures are either copies of modern works, which the State expects to acquire in time, or old and modern masters of very doubtful authenticity. So the Louvre must either hang dubious pictures, or be highly disconcerted to the memory of "The Liberator of the Territory." Thus it seems that even an expert like M. Thiers was deceived by the clever artistic frauds which are yearly becoming more common in France. Now many of the leading Paris artists—MM. Gérôme, Baudry, Carolus Duran, &c.—have formally petitioned the Senate for assistance against the prevalent counterfeits of French Art, and beg for some stringent protection of their property.

MR. BARNUM'S FAMOUS WHITE ELEPHANT has at last arrived in England, and on Thursday was to have been housed in the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens until milder weather shall permit the treasure to be removed to America, as a Transatlantic winter climate is considered too severe for him. "Toung Taloung," or, as he is called at home, "Kyan Zone," or "White and Sacred," is certainly not pure white, strictly speaking, but rather a light ash colour, with whitish patches, his face, ears, front of trunk, fore feet, and part of his breast being a pinkish flesh-colour. He stands about 7½ feet high—3 feet 8 inches less than Jumbo. The sacred animal was quite well, and behaved capitally during his journey from Rangoon in the *Tenasserim*, where he inhabited a specially constructed deck house, being brought thence to Euston by rail. The Buddhist priests who are to watch over the elephant will arrive about a fortnight later, as they could not leave Rangoon in time to accompany their charge, which was brought by night marches from Mandalay to Moulmein, and thence shipped to Rangoon. Two Burman attendants, however, have accompanied the animal. King Theebaw signed the deed of sale to "the rich man"—as Mr. Barnum is styled, the compact concluding thus: "We having sworn him (Barnum's agent) before God and under the Boe (holy) tree on the hill, he promised that he will take him (the elephant) straightly to his master, to love and protect him from misery; if not, he knows that the sin cannot escape Hell. We have got from Mullikin Master 15,000 rupees to repair our God's images and monasteries. We write and give this document with our free will and consent." It is to be hoped Mr. Barnum will be more fortunate with this animal than with the first white elephant he bought, which was poisoned by some fanatic at Singapore.



THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN—A CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE TO THE BATTLE-FIELD WHERE EIGHT HUNDRED BLACK TROOPS WERE KILLED BY THE REBELS ON DECEMBER 4, 1883

FROM SKETCHES BY A BRITISH OFFICER OF THE GENDARMERIE



THE news from EGYPT mainly refers to the preparations which are being made to evacuate Khartoum and the Soudan. Orders to this effect have been sent to Colonel Coetlogon, but the task is one of considerable difficulty, entailing, according to the estimates of the Minister of War, an outlay of 1,000,000. In addition to the troops, there are 1,000 families to be thought of. Moreover, the road to Berber is blocked by the rebels, and it is probable that the journey northwards will be made by the river. This would take three months, and necessitate 1,300 boats. Enormous quantities of stores and ammunition also will have to be removed or destroyed, while some time will elapse before the outlying garrisons can all be collected together. Meanwhile the Mahdi is now pushing forward in various directions. Helouan, on the White Nile, has been burned and sacked by the rebels; a large army from El Obeid is reported to be coming through the Kabbahish country; while a third force, divided into two portions, is marching along both banks of the Blue Nile, where the tribes have declared in the Mahdi's favour. All communication with Senaar has been cut, and everything points to an advance in force of the Mahdi. At Suakim there has been no fighting this week, but Osman Digwa, with 16,000 rebels, is still at Tarnai, a distance of about eleven miles. General Baker has been to Massowah, on a visit of inspection, and has despatched thence to Kassala a force of some 6,000 men in order to protect his flank. The relief expedition to the garrisons of Sinkat and Tokar has not yet started, as Zebehr's reinforcements are awaited. Colonel Sartorius has won golden opinions at Suakim by the way in which he has paid for all stores, and returned camels and sheep which have been seized during the raids, so that plentiful supplies of provisions are being brought in. Great anxiety is felt with regard to the hostile attitude of Abyssinia. King John is evidently anxious to pay off Egypt for old scores, and the safety of Massowah is somewhat imperilled.

At Cairo Nubar Pasha and his Ministers are obediently following the counsels of their British subordinates, and the Premier in a conversation with a correspondent remarked that the word "Minister" was derived from *minus*, and that the Egyptian Ministry was equal to an algebraical *minus* sign—or less than nothing at all. Mr. Clifford Lloyd having been appointed Under-Secretary of the Interior, negotiations are now on foot with M. Camille Barrère, the French Consul-General, for the retirement of Rousseau Bey, a Frenchman, who holds the Under-Secretaryship of Public Works, in favour of Colonel Moncrieff. Two more officials have also been "lent" by the British Government, Major Barrow of the Scottish Rifles, and Captain Fenwick, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, to assist in reorganising the police. It has also been decided to raise a contingent of Albanians for the Egyptian army, to be officered by Englishmen. Not that the whole attention of the British officials is being concentrated upon warlike matters, for Mr. Clifford Lloyd has obtained the Cabinet's consent to his new Alexandria Municipality Bill and his Sanitary Reform measure. The latter is directed against a return of the cholera epidemic. That dread disease has now temporarily disappeared. There have been no deaths since the 26th ult., and clean bills of health are now issued to vessels leaving Egyptian ports. There is considerable irritation in native and in commercial circles at the abandonment of the Soudan, and a Committee has been formed for the protection of commercial interests in that district. A petition is to be addressed to the Khédive and Consuls-General pointing out that the annual imports of that country amount to 2,000,000, and the exports exceed 11,000,000, while the population includes no fewer than 15,000 Christians and 40,000 Egyptians.

In FRANCE the British policy in Egypt still continues to be hostilely criticised, and England is advised on all sides to return to that Utopian régime, the Dual Control. One journal is certainly kind enough to recommend that we should be left to "stew in our own gravy," as otherwise France will only once more pull the chestnuts out of the fire for England to devour. There has been a revival of interest in the Tonkin Expedition, as the report that Chinese troops were being sent to Hainan has made Admiral Courbet hasten forward his preparations for the attack on Bacinh. The province of Namdinh, by the way, is being overrun with pirates and rebels, who are being pursued by reconnoitring columns under Colonel Brionval. The news of the advance of the Chinese comes from Canton, where the Viceroy has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to make energetic preparations to repel the French, and whence a transport and three gunboats, with 6,000 men, have been sent to Hainan. Further statements are also made as to the preparations which China is making to resist the pretensions of France; while the Marquis Tseng has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Deutscher Reue*, in which he declares that the capture of Sontay has strengthened the war party in China, and that it is even questionable whether an offered mediation of the Great Powers would now be accepted by the Chinese Government. Moreover, by way of a word of comfort to other nations, the Marquis states that China may double the tax on foreign goods, in order to cover eventual war expenses. The publication of this letter has excited much indignation in Paris, where it is regarded as a gross breach of diplomatic etiquette. To return to the East, M. Tricou has had an interview with the new King of Annam on the 5th inst. at Hué. His Majesty is a nephew of Tu Duc, is fifteen years old, and has taken the title Kien Phug. He was most gracious, and declared his intention of respecting the Treaty, while trusting that its rigours might be abated. The Regent, M. Tricou states, is at present all-powerful, but is disposed to follow Gallic advice in everything.

To come to Home affairs, there was a curious little Royalist demonstration on the occasion of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris leaving for Spain last week. A too energetic partisan, M. Carbonnel, had issued cards of invitation to "see Philippe VII. off from the railway station," but the police got wind of the proposed demonstration, prevented the Royalists from entering the station, and made several arrests. Another topic has been a great meeting of the unemployed, whose grievances, however, are not being ignored by the Cabinet, which proposes to begin a grand Paris metropolitan railway, and thus find labour for the workmen. M. Victor Hugo has written a characteristic appeal for the preservation of Mont St. Michel, which, it is asserted, is being undermined owing to a reflux of the tide and current from the recently-built dyke. The matter came before the Assembly on Tuesday, when it was explained that the bad condition of the ramparts was due to the severe winter of 1880-81, no repairs having been made since that time. In Paris much interest has been excited in dramatic circles by the appearance in *Diane de Lys* of a young actress, Mlle. Brandes, who, though now somewhat nervous, is likely to develop into a popular favourite. The only novelty has been a comedie-bouffe by M. Grenet-Dancour, *Trois Femmes pour un Mari*, at the Cluny. Turning to a more serious subject, the Government have consented to the experiment of cremation being tried with the bodies of persons who have died in hospital. The chief prize of the Decorative Arts Museum Lottery, value 4,000, has been gained by a domestic servant at Montargis.

In AUSTRO-HUNGARY the Upper Hungarian House has once more rejected the Bill legalising marriages between Christians and Jews, which the Lower House had sent up for reconsideration. Much disappointment has been expressed at this, and some irritation, especially as the vote was mainly turned by those Austrian noblemen who claim the right to sit in the Hungarian Upper Chamber taking part in a political debate for the first time. Herr Tisza's projects of reform for the Upper House will accordingly receive many new adherents, and the "opportune moment" for which he recently declared he was waiting is manifestly near at hand. The Croatian Diet appears to be as disorderly as ever, but the majority is bent on maintaining its dignity as far as possible, and on Tuesday supported the Vice-President in "excluding" a turbulent Deputy, Herr Starcevic, for a week. The excluded member attempted to force his way into the House on Wednesday, but was literally repulsed at the bayonet point. Vienna has been startled by a murderous attack on a money-changer, and by the arrest of a fiend in human form named Schenk, who seems to have murdered a number of servant girls in order to secure their savings. He evidently exercised some strange fascination over them, and is described as "handsome and gentlemanly."

In SPAIN political agitation continues, and has been somewhat enhanced by an attack in the Cortes on Tuesday by Señor Castelar upon the King's visit to Germany, upon the German Empire, and the Germans in general. The orator defended France with equal vehemence, and was called to order for declaring that the German Emperor, in bestowing a colonelcy upon King Alfonso, only sought a pretext for war against his neighbour. He eulogised the Latin races, which he declared should join with England and America in imposing their will upon the Empires and Monarchies of Central Europe. The Marquis Vega di Armijo made a most energetic reply, and denied that any sentiments were cherished of hostility against France. On Wednesday Señor Martos spoke at length, and openly avowed that with universal suffrage and the revision of the Constitution he would definitely become a Monarchist. The recommendation of the Council of State to reject the proposed Convention with England will not be acted upon by the Cabinet, which has published the agreement in the *Gazette*. Accordingly there was a grand banquet of Free Traders at Madrid on Monday to celebrate the event, at which Señor Moret and the Ministers were present.

In INDIA the Select Committee on the Ilbert Bill have been holding their meetings, and the result of the debates on the 4th and 7th inst. has been warmly discussed. The Akha expedition seems to have been successful. On the 8th inst. General Hill attacked them, and with the loss of five men wounded, captured a stockade and village. A detachment of 100 rifles will now advance to the Boora Gams, to negotiate for the surrender of the prisoners. The Calcutta Exhibition seems to be prospering, and the total number of visitors has reached 268,000.

In the UNITED STATES Mr. Charles Delmonico, the famous restaurateur, has committed suicide owing to losses on the Stock Exchange. The Brooklyn Fenians have resolved that Macdermott's perfidy is beyond that of Carey, and that he deserves the same fate. The chairman of the meeting advocated the midnight use of the torch and dagger in England. A terrible railway accident occurred on the Bradford, Bordell, and Kinzua Railway. A train crossing a stream of waste oil set it on fire, and in a moment the whole of the carriages were enveloped in flames. Three women were burnt to death, and sixteen persons were injured. The losses by fire in 1883 have amounted to 20,000,000. Of this 8,000,000 is attributable to incendiarism.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In ITALY the violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius has suddenly ceased, and Professor Palmieri expects a still more formidable eruption. In RUSSIA finance is seriously troubling the Government. There is a large deficit this year, which it is proposed to cover by a new Polish stamp tax and a tax of 1 per cent. on certain important commercial and industrial enterprises. Strict administrative economy is also being urged upon all departments.—In PORTUGAL the Premier has told the Peers that he realises the constitutional necessity for the intervention of the House of Peers and the exercise of the Royal veto in the discussion and sanction of the Reform of the Constitutional Charter. The debate on the Reform Bill began in the Lower House on Tuesday.—In NORWAY the Rigstet is still proceeding with the trial of the Cabinet and the defence of one of the Ministers, Mr. Selmer, has been closed.—In GERMANY there has been much speculation upon the transfer of Count Herbert Bismarck from the London to the St. Petersburg Embassy.—From WESTERN AFRICA we hear that Little Popo is shortly to be annexed by England, forming part of the Gold Coast Colony, and that Sulymeh has been added to the Sierra Leone settlement.—In SOUTH AMERICA the Chilean Chamber of Deputies has approved the Treaty of Peace with Peru, and a truce has been concluded between Chili and Bolivia. At Buenos Ayres a tidal wave has caused much damage. Three lives were lost.



THE Queen and the Princess Beatrice have been joined at Osborne by the Princess Frederica of Hanover on a short visit. Princess Beatrice went over to Portsmouth on Saturday to inspect the dockyard, and met Princess Frederica there, the two Princesses luncheon with Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar before returning to Osborne. Only the chief objects of interest in the dockyard could be seen by the Princess Beatrice during her short stay, but Rear-Admiral Herbert escorted her over the *Dreadnought* and the *Camperdown*, where he explained the latest inventions in naval warfare, and the Princess also visited the block mills and the smithery, where the machinery was in full operation. In the evening the Bishop of Sydney arrived at Osborne, and dined with Her Majesty, while next day he officiated at Divine Service before the Queen and Princesses, and again joined the Royal party at dinner. The Bishop left on Monday, and on Tuesday Her Majesty received the Hon. Francis Plunkett, who kissed hands on his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Japan. The two children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are still with Her Majesty, and the elder, Princess Margaret, kept her second birthday on Tuesday, while the infant Prince Arthur was a year old on Sunday.

The Prince of Wales concluded his visit to Lord Hastings at Melton Constable on Saturday, and returned to Sandringham, where he was joined by a number of guests, including the Russian and French Ambassadors and their wives, and the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge. On Sunday the Prince and Princess with their family and visitors attended Divine Service at St. Mary Magdalene's, where the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville preached, and next day the party broke up, the Prince and his guests coming to town. In the evening the Prince went to the Opera Comique, and on Tuesday left on a shooting visit to Mr. Alfred de Rothschild at Halton, near Tring. A grand dinner-party was given in the Prince's honour on Wednesday,

and a ball on Thursday night, while the Prince was expected to leave yesterday (Friday). On Monday the Prince and Princess go to Criche to stay with Lord and Lady Alington.—Prince George of Wales, in the *Canada*, was to leave St. Kitt's on Saturday for Antigua, where the Prince has already spent a short time, having accompanied his captain on a week's visit to the Acting Governor, Mr. Porter. The *Canada* has had some torpedo practice, and has made a satisfactory trial of her full speed, reaching an average of nearly thirteen knots hourly.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Channel Squadron, has been for ten days at Palma, Majorca, and was to leave yesterday (Friday) for Palmas Bay, Sardinia. The Duchess has been entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Albany and other guests at Eastwell Park, and on Monday the Duke of Albany and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh visited Canterbury Cathedral, where the Duke took especial interest in the tomb of the Black Prince. The Duke and Duchess of Albany go to Eaton Hall on Wednesday, to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. Princess Christian has been visiting the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, to distribute gifts from three Christmas trees which she had provided for the patients. The Princess has promised to open a bazaar at Brighton in November on behalf of Mrs. Vickers's, Albion Hill Home.

The Crown Princess of Austria is suffering from a slight attack of measles.



THE BISHOP OF CHESTER, whose health has been for some time indifferent, has represented to the Crown, through the Archbishop of York, his wish to retire from his See under the provisions of the Bishops' Resignation Act of 1869. Dr. Jacobson is eighty, and has been eighteen years Bishop of Chester, to which See he was nominated in 1865, during Lord Palmerston's second Premiership. He has always held sedulously aloof from ecclesiastical and theological controversy. The most striking event of his Episcopate was the severance, from the Diocese of Chester, with his co-operation, of what is now the Diocese of Liverpool. Since 1879 he has been assisted in the administration of his Diocese by Bishop Kelly.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS has protested against a proposal to add to the restored See of Bristol a portion of the diocese of Bath and Wells, including the city of Bath itself.

A LETTER recommendatory of the objects of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association has been issued by its Presidents, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in conjunction with the Bishops of London and Winchester and the Duke of Westminster and Viscount Cranbrook among other of its patrons. Attention is drawn to the incongruity in all cases of expensive and so-called handsome funerals, and among the poorer classes to the frequently pauperising effects of the custom. An appeal is made on behalf of a Society which aims at giving moral support to those who wish to follow their better judgment by resisting the tyranny of custom in the matter of funeral observance.

A STATUE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, presented to the town of Hull, has been formally unveiled by his grandson, the Bishop of Newcastle.

THE REV. CANON CROSTHWAITE has been appointed Arch-deacon of York.

THE MEETING to bid farewell to Bishop Smythies and his coadjutors in the Central African Mission, who sailed on Wednesday for the scene of their future labours, was presided over by Sir Bartle Frere, who sketched a contrast between Zanzibar ten or twelve years ago and now, when on the site of the slave market stands a Cathedral, of which its new Bishop is about to take charge.

AT THE ANNUAL GATHERING this week of Evangelical clergy at Islington, the opening address was delivered by the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. Prebendary Wilson, son of the late Bishop Wilson, who instituted these conferences fifty-six years ago. Prebendary Wilson said that with the increasing attacks of scepticism there was a tendency among Churchmen to draw nearer to, and to co-operate with, one another, though in this of course lurked the danger of undue compromise. Papers were read by the Dean of Ripon, Canon Hoare, and Canon Fleming.

MR. SPURGEON'S SON, Mr. Charles Spurgeon, while ministering at the Tabernacle on Sunday, intimated that, according to a letter received from Mentone, his father, though still suffering acute pain, believed himself progressing towards recovery. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's congregation expects to welcome him home on Sunday week.

THE NEW INCUMBENT OF ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY, the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, in a letter to his parishioners, protests against the wholesale removal of City churches, which through their services and otherwise, are of great use to weary City men.

THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION have memorialised the Queen to withhold her assent from the appointment—made by the Lord High Almoner and Dean of Winchester, Lord Alwyne Compton—of the Rev. R. Eytton, Curate of St. Mary's, Pimlico, to the office of Sub-Almoner. They object to him for his alleged Ritualistic practices, as a member of the Secret Society of the Holy Cross, and as a Priest-Associate of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, which last body they consider to be Romish in its principles and practices.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN CANADA are carried on under most adverse circumstances, judging from the earnest appeal of the Bishop of Algoma for help in his large and poor Diocese. Stretching over a shore-line of nearly 1,000 miles, from the Severn River in the Province of Ontario, along Lakes Huron and Superior, to the border of the State of Minnesota, and reaching in the interior as far as the watershed which formerly divided Ontario and the Hudson's Bay Territory—the Height of Land—this Diocese contains a poor population of 60,000, some 10,000 of whom are Ojibway Indians, mostly pagans. The white inhabitants are principally small farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, miners, and navies working on the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are only fifteen missionaries and a few laymen to minister in this wide diocese, there being but two solid stone churches in the district, the remainder being frame or log edifices mainly erected by the people themselves. Nevertheless, there are three regular Missions and two homes for Indian boys and girls, where the pupils receive a sound English industrial education. With all these works funds are especially small, being generally gathered from a small Diocesan Mission Fund, while the Bishop's stipend is chiefly contributed from the other Canadian dioceses. Two chief Church Societies, however, promised an Endowment Fund of 1,000, apiece if 4,000 can be raised by 1887. A steamer for the Bishop's journeys is also greatly needed, as at present the Bishop has to depend on the ordinary lake boats, which run at awkward times, or on dangerous canoes and open sail-boats. Workers and funds are alike sorely wanted, and any help will be gratefully welcomed by the Bishop, 40, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., or contributions may be sent to Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross, or Messrs. Kidson and Haming, 54, Gresham Street, E.C.

THE REV. G. M. FULLER, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, has been elected Professor of Divinity in King's College, London, in succession to its new Principal, the Rev. Henry Wace.

THE HALLS established in connection with the Mission work of the London Congregational Union in the poorest part of London are coming successfully into operation. This week that at New Southgate was opened with a free concert given by the pupils of the Upper Norwood Normal College of Music.

A PROPOSAL has been made—and some subscriptions have been received for carrying it out—to commemorate the quinqucentenary of Wycliffe's death-day by the restoration of Wycliffe Church, Richmond, Yorkshire, in the vicinity of Wycliffe Hall, the traditional birthplace of the reformer.

FROM A TABLE just compiled, giving the statistics of the Society of Friends, it appears that at death the average age, a very high one, of its members is rather more than fifty-seven years and five months.



ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—Since the production of the *Piper of Hamelin*, a work almost lost on so large a stage as that of Covent Garden, the "republic of artists" have been content with revivals of familiar operas. *Faust* for the *rentrée* of Madame Julia Gaylord; *Il Trovatore*, with Madame Rose Hersee as Leonora in place of Madame Blanche Cole (indisposed); and *Maritana*, have been given. To-night (Saturday) is set apart for the production of *Victorian*, founded on Longfellow's "Spanish Student," and set to music by Mr. Julian Edwards.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—The appearance of a new English pianist at the Popular Concerts was a genuine novelty. Miss Maggie Okey was, it is understood, a pupil of Dr. Wylde; but she owes her good fortune to the recent announcement of her betrothal to the popular exponent of Chopin's music, M. de Pachmann. That gentleman has coached her up in Chopin (some pretend he has entrusted her with the so-called "secret" of Chopin playing, as though such a secret were possible), and it was natural she should select for her *début* the music of her favourite composer. Most pianists are acquainted with the Nos. 6, 8, and 10 of the Chopin *Études*, Op. 25, the first a graceful study of thirds, and the last an octave study, and can appreciate the difficulties which the young English pianist fairly overcame. For the inevitable encore she played Schumann's *Vogel als Prophet*. One of the largest audiences of this season warmly received the youthful artist, and the cheering was renewed after Miss Okey and her *fiancé* had played Chopin's Rondo in C for two pianos. The vocal music consisted exclusively of duets by M. Alexis Holländer and Anton Dvůrák, sung by Miss Louie Phillips and Madame Fasset.

MR. WILLING'S CHOIR.—At their second concert on Tuesday Mr. Willing's Choir, with Mr. Levetus (a not very promising new comer), Madame Patey, and Mr. Bridson as soloists, performed Mendelssohn's setting of Goethe's *Walpurgis Night*. Mr. Willing has apparently his own ideas of *tempi*, but the choir singing was tolerably precise, though almost entirely innocent of that finish and delicate observance of the minutiae of light and shade usually expected from first-class choral bodies. In the miscellaneous part of the programme Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Ambler were announced as indisposed, and their places were taken by Mr. Maas and Miss Mary Beare.

FORTHCOMING NEW OPERAS.—Mr. Farnie has this week placed in rehearsal at the Avenue M. Planquette's long-promised new opera, *Nell Gwynne*. The part of Nell will be undertaken by Miss Florence St. John. It is understood that the plot is partly founded upon incidents in Sir Walter Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*, although Mr. Farnie's libretto is strictly original. The opera will be produced within a month. M. Louis Grehg's new opera, *The Hair Presumptive*, has been accepted for the Royalty. The libretto of this work, which is now being played in Brussels, will be adapted by Mr. F. C. Burnand. Mr. Villiers Stanford's new opera, *The Pilgrims*, will be produced by Mr. Carl Rosa at Drury Lane, probably on Easter Monday. The libretto, by Mr. A. Beckett, though founded on an incident in Chaucer's poem, deals with a love intrigue. Hubert loves Cicely, and resolves with the help of his brother 'prentices to baulk the wicked old knight, Sir Christopher, who has conceived a plan to abduct the maiden. Hubert eventually succeeds, and ultimately weds his lady love. With regard to Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's new opera, there is the best reason to believe it has not yet been touched, as Mr. Carl Rosa will not produce it until the Easter of 1885. The Italian opera, which Sir Arthur Sullivan proposes to write, has also not been touched, although Sir Arthur seriously hopes to begin it as soon as his health and his engagements will permit.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.—This popular musician proposes to give his fiftieth annual concert at the Albert Hall in June. Some of his friends have suggested a subscription for a testimonial to mark this event. But as a silver service and candelabra were presented to Sir Julius at Dudley House nearly ten years ago, when the aged knight attained seventy years, it is unlikely he will consent to accept anything further.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The prospectus of this Society will be officially issued on Saturday. Owing to the resignation of Mr. Cusins, the directors have resolved to place the conductorship in commission, among the conductors being Messrs. Cowen, Mount, Stanford, and J. F. Barnett, with Sir Arthur Sullivan to direct one of his works, and Herr Grieg and Herr Anton Dvůrák to assist in the performance of novelties from their respective pens. If only for the fact that symphony concerts are now given only at the Crystal Palace, and under Herr Richter, and by the Philharmonic, there seems an excellent chance of passing through the season without dipping into the Guarantee Fund, which has been subscribed by the supporters of the oldest of the London orchestral societies.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Gye has arranged to open Covent Garden for the Italian Opera Season on Tuesday, April 29, and Mesdames Albani and Lucca have already been engaged. The co-operation of Madame Patti is still doubtful, but, as Italian Opera in the United States has been found by no means a business of milk and honey, it is not unlikely she will return. Arrangements are in progress whereby the celebrated Viennese conductor, Herr Hans Richter, will conduct two performances weekly of Wagnerian and other German operas, in which Mesdames Albani and Lucca will probably take part.

LOUIS EHLERT.—The sudden death is announced at Wiesbaden of this renowned critic, essayist, and musician. He was born at Königsberg in 1825, and was the pupil of Fink at Leipzig. He toured as a pianist in Germany and elsewhere, and was a prolific, though by no means a great, composer. His best works were his contributions to the *Deutsche Rundschau*, collected under the title of "Aus den Tonwelt," and his critiques, published in the *Neue Berliner Musikzeitung*; though his most popular work was his "Letters on Music to a Lady Friend," first published in 1859, and since translated from the German into French and English. He was a critic of much penetration and address; but his style was

enthusiastic, as may be judged by an extract from his letter on the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, in which he likens the first movement to the fighting in a holy war, "for religion, love, home, and freedom." Ehler continues: "How dull the first shuddering fifths usually sound! That these sextolets are only a symbol—only the shadowy tremblings of a soul closed up from outward issue, those orchestral players alone can feel, for whom demons turn the leaves." The logical conclusion is obvious.

MENDELSSOHN SCHOLARSHIP.—The award of the Mendelssohn Scholarship to Miss Wurm, from among twenty-five aspirants, will be heard of with satisfaction not only by friends and admirers of the promising young artist, but by those generally who take an interest in such matters. At the same time, the examiners were visibly struck with the promise and talent exhibited by a student in the Royal Academy of Music, who bears an illustrious name, upon which, in the opinion of many professors and amateurs, he is likely not far hence to confer further distinction. We speak of Mr. G. J. Bennett, who on several occasions has been honourably cited. To this young gentleman a substantial mark of approval was unanimously voted, in the form of a sum amply sufficing to meet the expenses of another year's instruction at the Academy. Miss Wurm has studied some time abroad, chiefly at Frankfort, under the direction of Madame Schumann and the late Joachim Raff. She has displayed, moreover, her capacity as a pianist, on more than one occasion, at the Crystal Palace. Mr. G. J. Bennett, on the contrary (perhaps the wiser of the two in that respect) has adhered to the English institution, to which he is indebted for his earliest important instructions in the art of his predilection. Both decisions, however, are regarded as impartial, and esteemed accordingly.

WAIFS.—At the Albert Hall rehearsal, last Monday, Mr. Barnby authoritatively announced that the projected performance of Wagner's *Parsifal* in concert form had been postponed till next season, when the solos would be sung by German artists. The full score had only just been received, and English artists feared the music was too exacting for their voices.—Sir Arthur Sullivan is now entirely convalescent.—Mr. Frederic Clay is better, but his speech is still affected, and it will probably be some time before he can resume his duties.—Professor Carl Klindworth, the celebrated "editor" of Chopin's works, will come from Berlin expressly to conduct the concert given by the students of the Royal Normal School for the Blind, at St. James's Hall, on February 5th.—At the Popular Concerts Mozart's clarinet quintet in A will be performed on Saturday, and Fraulein Krebs will play Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata on Monday.—Signor Campobello and his wife, Madame Sinico, both late of the company of Her Majesty's Opera, have left San Francisco to join Miss Emma Abbott's English Opera Company in New York, opening February 4th.—M. Reyer's new opera, *Sigurd*, just produced at Brussels, is founded on the *Nibelung* legend, and especially upon that portion utilised by Wagner in his *Götterdämmerung*.—Mr. J. H. Mapleson has found it advisable to reduce his operatic prices in New York to 12s. and 8s. stalls on ordinary, and 14. and 12s. stalls on Patti nights.—Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's opera, *Colomba*, will be produced for the first time on the Continent at Hamburg, on the 25th inst.—Miss Helen Hopekirk has attained considerable success in America. She is the first Scottish lady pianist who has ever visited the United States.—Madame Marie Roze and Mr. Henry Mapleson were on Thursday, last week, the guests, with the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis of Waterford, and others, of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, at Eaton Hall.

A DOMESTIC INCUBUS

AMONG the objections, moral and social, that have been urged against Mormonism there is one we have never come across yet—and a very potent one from a male point of view—the multiplication of mothers-in-law. If the monogamist finds one relative of that kind so terrible, so unmanageable, what must be the condition of the unhappy polygamist who has his quiver full of these sharp-pointed arrows that are always ready to pierce the manly breast? But perhaps they are less formidable in tens than in units, perhaps they blunt one another, and are so much engaged in quarrelling amongst themselves—each about her own and her daughter's superiority to that of all the other wives—that they have no time to devote to the pricking and wounding of the happy son-in-law, who thus enjoys an enviable immunity from one of the most common ills of matrimony. It must be so, for were it otherwise Mormonism could not have survived a single year. Fancy Brigham Young with—how many hundred wives was it?—and each wife with a solicitous mamma resenting every real or imaginary slight her offspring might have received from her "brute of a husband" upon the brute's head! Why, in a week he would have kicked over his household gods and fled no one would have known whither, or have been found after many days floating in the Salt Lake. There would have been such a stampede of males out of that city of tongues as has not been seen since fables were called history. We never hear of the Turks or other Mahomedans being troubled with mothers-in-law—they won't have them, they can't have them, the household could not accommodate them.

Now it is rather a dispiriting reflection that the respectable and moral abiding man, who is content to pass through life with one dear partner whom he takes for better or worse, should so frequently be saddled with another partner whom he did not bargain for, and who is all worse, while a wicked and abandoned Mormon or Mahomedan is entirely exempt from such inconveniences. Even the savage Zulu has contrived to free himself of this tin kettle which is so frequently appended to the tail of matrimony; among that race it is not etiquette for the son-in-law to look upon his wife's mother, if he meet her he must turn aside his head, or cover his face with his shield as she passes. Fancy this custom being suddenly established in London! How piously it would be observed! As we do not carry shields an umbrella would serve the purpose, and if we did meet the worthy female upon our threshold what rigid self-denial we should exhibit! "Delighted as I should be to look upon your charming face," we should say, "respect to the law forbids it." The umbrella has always been the Englishman's best companion—it would then become his best friend. Happy, however, as "the noble savage" must be in such a privilege, we trust that those who are afflicted with tin kettles will not, after reading these lines, wish themselves Zulus, as there are drawbacks even to the blissful prohibition we have referred to—such as having your scalp carried off to adorn an enemy's parlour. It must have been some extremely artful old Zulu who first introduced that custom, one, perhaps, who had suffered much in his domestic relations, and was philanthropic enough to give posterity the benefit of his experience.

Poor mothers-in-law! They have been the butt of satire in all ages and countries, exciting the laughter of the young and frivolous, for whom the visitation is as yet in the bosom of futurity—since to those upon whom it has fallen it has no comic side. Juvenal's lines, as rendered by Dryden:—

Her mother living, hope no quiet day;
She sharpens her, instructs her how to slay
Her husband bare, and then divides the prey.

shows us that they were in no better odour in the ancient than in the modern world.

But Thackeray has perhaps drawn the severest picture of all in the character of "the old campaigner," Mrs. Mackenzie, who renders poor Clive Newcome's home an abode of torture, and is a constant firebrand to the dear old Colonel, and is always raving about her poor dear wronged child, and pretending to be

her only friend, whereas she is her worst enemy. When Clive wishes to take his wife away from her, what a scene ensues! She might be reduced to beggary, robbed of the last farthing swindled, cheated, but desert her blessed child in such a situation she never would—no, never! She would stay with her darling child in spite of rudeness, insult, and vulgarity. Whimpers from Rosy—cries of "Mamma, mamma, compose yourself," convulsive sobs, clenched knuckles, flashing eyes, embraces rapidly clutched, laughs, stamps, snorts, from the dishevelled "campaigner"; grinding teeth, livid fury, and the repeated breakage of the Third Commandment by Clive. To how many readers has this scene gone home! There is a virulence in the painting of Mrs. Mackenzie that would lead one to believe that Thackeray must have suffered from an "old campaigner" in his day.

Of course there are mothers-in-law who are blessings instead of well, the other thing; good fairies in a young couple's household, not that we can charge our memory with having met a specimen of this kind, nor do we know anybody that has; but then individual knowledge of the varieties of man and womankind is necessarily limited, and somebody out of our sphere of acquaintance may, on the other hand, have known mothers-in-law only from that fairy point of view.

It is strange, but it is almost invariably the wife's mother we hear of, seldom the husband's. Mothers prefer living with their daughters, we suppose, as their influence on the male side is so much weaker. The man is out all day, or engaged in his business; while the two women are constantly together, and many petty grievances which, if reported to a man, would call forth only a "pooh, pooh," and be forgotten the next moment, will rankle in a woman's mind. Again, a mother is seldom or never quite satisfied with her daughter's choice. "Well, you know, Polly might have done much better if she had liked." There was young Longpurse who was mad after her, and his wife drives about in her carriage; and John's is not the sort of family I should have cared to marry into. But there, girls are so wilful, and never will pay any attention to their parents, who have been taught by experience," &c., &c. These are the kind of confidences mother-in-law pours into the ears of her acquaintances; and, if poor John does not show very strongly his appreciation of the sacrifice Polly has made in condescending to become his wife, maternal resentment—which is so easily awakened—is aroused; Polly is made to feel that she is a very ill-used woman, although she would never have discovered the fact for herself; a quarrel ensues, in which John shows himself less and less appreciative of the advantages of his union, and mother-in-law more and more emphasises them to her daughter when they are alone.

Sometimes we have the reverse side of this picture. A young man of good family has married a girl of humble parentage for love, and the mother becomes the *bête noire* of his existence—the one bitter drop in his cup of happiness. She will make her visits at inopportune times, when Jones's mother, a very aristocratic old lady, is at the house. Poor Mrs. Smith! she is not a genteel woman; and, when she is dressed in her best, her green silk gown, Paisley shawl, and *outré* bonnet, blazing with a *parterre* of flowers, she is—well, not aesthetic. Then she has not very clear views concerning the use of the letter *h*, and, when she desires to talk genteelly, throws it about in a very eccentric fashion; in fine, she uses it only as the Greeks did the rough aspirate—for emphasis. Then she calls Mrs. Jones "Ma'am," and talks about her poor dear husband, who was a milkman, or something of that kind, and regales Mrs. Jones's ears with rambling anecdotes of the deceased, of which nobody can make head or tail. Jones is on thorns; the wife is ready to cry with mortification, and feels as if she would like to scratch her mother-in-law's face for looking so stonily contemptuous. There will certainly be a row when they are alone.

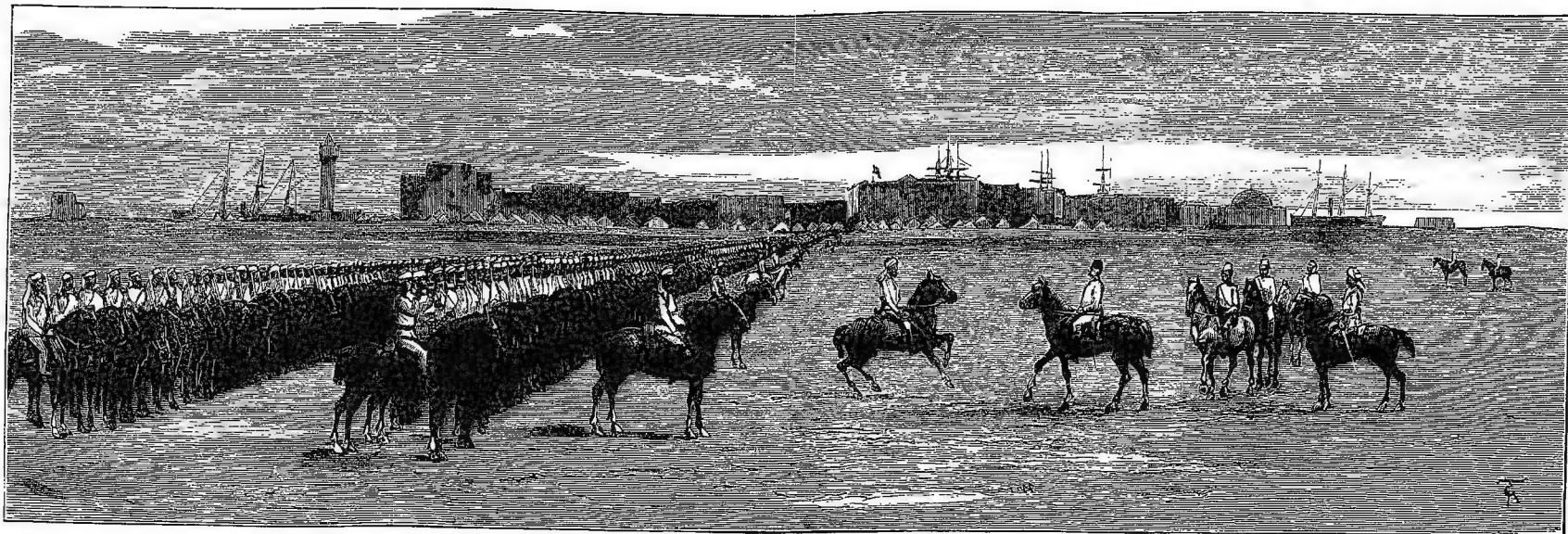
Of course, it is a very nice thing to have a mother-in-law—when she lives a long way off, and visits you only now and then; but beware, O young married people! of any closer connection. Matrimony is for two, not for three. Your wife or your husband's mother, whichever the case may be, is doubtless a very excellent and a very amiable woman, and, if she be not with you *too much*, you may continue to be the best of friends with her as long as she lives. But, in the most perfect matrimonial *ménage*, there are little shortcomings on both sides that ought not to be criticised; even the best of women, at least after they have passed a certain age, love to criticise and find fault occasionally, and it is very much better that there should be no sympathetic parent at hand to goad the latent irritation into activity.

H. B. B.

BJÖRNSSON'S "NOVELS AND TALES"

NOT only will all admirers of Björnsterne Björnson and the country of his birth welcome this edition of his "Novels and Tales," but every novel reader and lover of pure and healthy fiction will hail with delight these fresh and original stories of Norwegian peasant life in their English dress. Björnson, in his literary art, is quite the reverse of what the ordinary novel reader has been used to. In bold dashes, and with complete disregard for details, he portrays men and character, and describes Nature and scenery so vividly and attractively, that the reader is at once captivated and interested, and when he lays down the book, we think he will do so with feelings and aspirations which ennoble mind and heart. For the details of the interesting life of the author himself we refer our readers to the biographical sketch prefixed to the first volume. Björnson was born in the heart of some of the grandest scenery of his native country, has lived among the people, and is naturally intimately acquainted with their traditions, their life, and habits. He is himself a child of the people—the wild and unruly blood of the old Norsemen courses in his veins. In Björnson, in fact, the Norwegians see not only a fine specimen of their ancestors in physical appearance, but also a true and legitimate successor of their Bards of old—the Sagatellers of the people. In Björnson's terse and pithy style we find the ancient Norse or Icelandic Saga-form not only resuscitated, but developed. His first story, "Synnöve Solbakken," which appeared in 1857, when the author was only twenty-five years of age, marked, indeed, a new and important epoch in the history of Norwegian literature. This exquisite and fascinating pastoral at once established his reputation as an author of great and original power. In "Arne," another simple and delightful story of country life, we find signs of restlessness—the awakening, growing genius of the author. This tale contains some of Björnson's finest songs, most of which have been set to music, and are now sung over the whole country. The description in the first chapter of how the juniper and the trees "clothed" the mountain is a piece of masterly writing—a charming fairy tale in itself. His third story, "A Happy Boy," treats of the love of a country lad and lass, and of the opposition it meets from an old grandfather. This tale is a national epic in prose, and is much purer and stronger than any of his earlier works. "The Fisher Maiden" abounds in passages of great beauty and pathos, and shows signs of maturity. In this story Björnson vindicates the theatre, not only as a place of amusement, but also of instruction. The fifth volume contains "The Bridal March" and eight smaller stories. In "The Bridal March" we read of the hereditary musical genius so often found among the Norwegian peasantry, and of the true and devoted love of a cottier lad and a farmer's daughter—a Norwegian Romeo and Juliet; while the strain of the wedding march echoes through the

* "Novels and Tales," by Björnsterne Björnson. 7 vols. (London: Dickens and Son.)



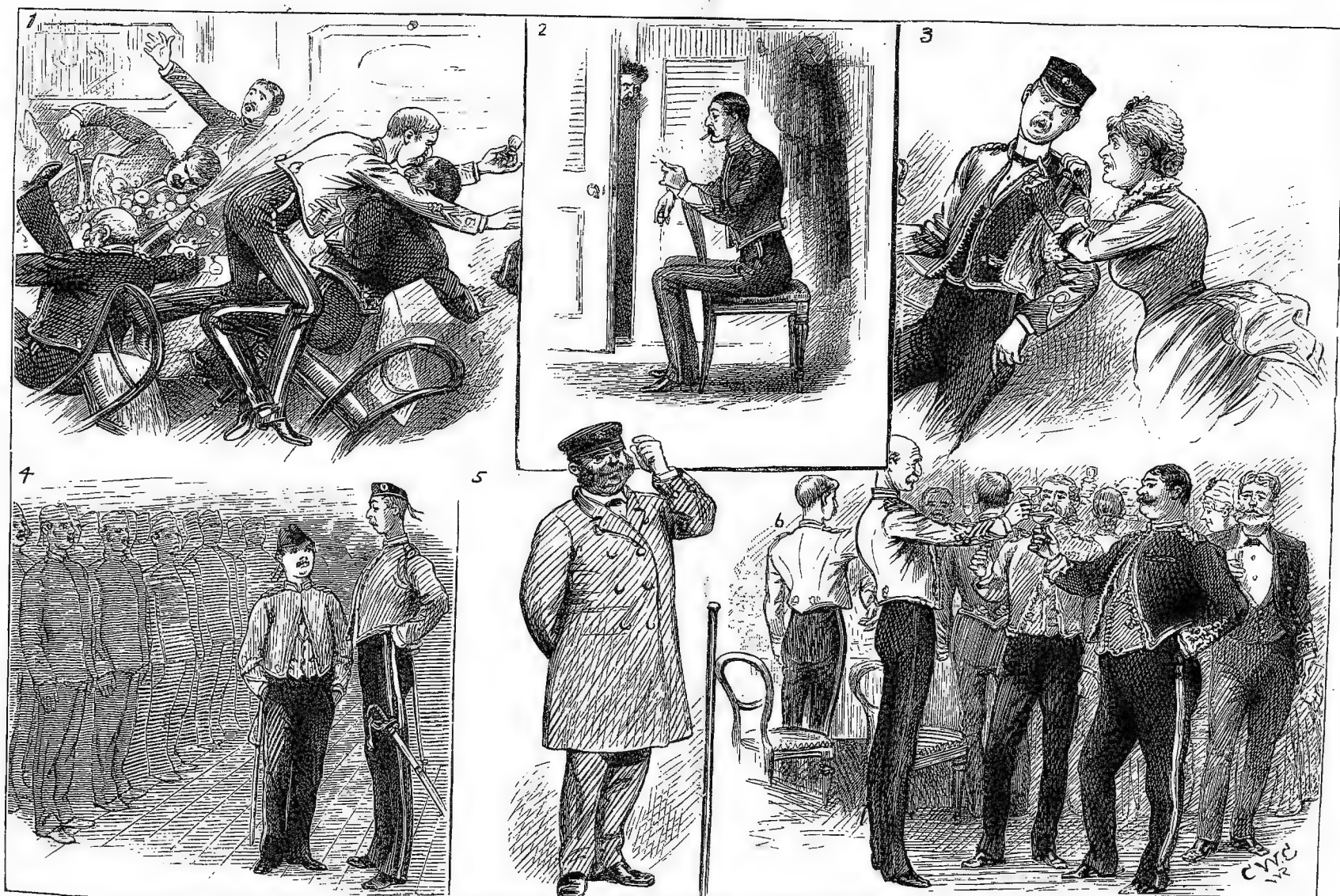
THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN—REVIEW OF TROOPS BY BAKER PASHA AT SUAKIM ON CHRISTMAS-DAY, 1883
FROM A SKETCH BY A BRITISH OFFICER OF THE GENDARMÉRIE.



1. The New Uniform for the Russian Infantry.—2. A Girl Making Lace.—3. Pearl and Stone-Turner at Work.—4. A Potter.—5. A Model Bear Made by a Moujik.



1. Field Guns Opening Fire on Skirmishers.—2. Close Quarters.—3. Bringing a Field Gun into Action.
SHAM-FIGHT ON SNOW-SHOES NEAR QUEBEC, CANADA



1. The Bump.—2. "Bweakers? Anything to Bweak this Confounded Monotony."—3. "You are Unmarried, Mr. B.; Promise Me That You Will Never Let Tommy, Cissie, Prissie, Peg, Meg, &c., &c., be Drowned or Forsaken! The Colonel Must Save Me."—4. Hearing Mr. Chips, the Carpenter, Reporting No Leak in any Compartment, I Casually Observe to Blunt: "A Man Can Die but Once, Don't You Know."—5. The Carpenter Reports.—6. As the Ship Had Grounded Upon the Only Forty Yards of Soft Stuff in Forty Miles of Rock, the Spirits of the Passengers Revive, and Good Fellowship Prevails.

whole story like the musical motive through an opera. "Captain Mansana" is a tale of Italian life, founded on facts. The same volume contains the remarkable story "Dust." The dust here indicated in the title is the clogging superstitions which have settled on the human mind. In the last volume of the series, "Magnhild," more a character-study than a novel, Björnson takes up the question whether a woman shall continue to live with a husband she has ceased to love and respect, and champions in a chivalrous manner the rights of women. The present edition is the first complete translation into English of Björnson's stories, and the publishers must be congratulated upon the handsome appearance of the books and their remarkably low price. The translation of Björnson's stories is no easy task. The present translator, Professor R. B. Anderson, has, however, performed his labour with great care and considerable skill, but the translation, like the paper, is decidedly a little "stiff."



THEATRES

MR. TOOLE, in the character of a wealthy and eligible single gentleman of somewhat susceptible temperament, surrounded by young ladies of flirting propensities, whose worldly interests are in the hands of a match-making mamma, is always an amusing personage, and his impersonation of Kerozine Tredgold, proprietor of oil wells, in Mr. Arthur Law's new comedy, *A Mint of Money*, presents no exception to this rule. Of the construction of this three-act piece, produced last week at TOOLE'S Theatre, we cannot speak very highly. That the well-to-do gentleman referred to should be subdued to the interested purposes of a middle-aged and unprepossessing "medium," who claims to possess magnetic influences merely by making a few "passes" before his eyes, and that he should be thus induced to put up with the tyranny and intrusiveness of this lady and her drunken, impecunious brother, is hardly to be conceived. Yet, with all due allowances for the extravagances of "farical comedy," the spectators are clearly supposed to lend some sort of faith to this strange position of affairs, since otherwise what story Mr. Law's play possesses would have absolutely no foundation. If we were to say that this absurdity, plus some puerilities in Acts I. and II., were of no practical importance, we should hardly be within the truth; the fact is that the bustle and ludicrous incidents of the third act saved the piece on the first night from what promised to be a rather cold reception. The spectacle of Mr. Toole, however, flying from an imaginary charge of manslaughter, arising from his having locked up the drunken brother in a coal-cellar, where five tons of coal are supposed to have been deposited upon him, followed by the appearance of his supposed victim, who is absconding to avoid the consequences of more real delinquencies, furnishes so much occasion for ludicrous incidents that the house was convulsed with merriment. Even a third terrified fugitive in the shape of an absconding husband of the lady medium appears upon the scene; and much fun is derived from the exchange of clothing between these three, each in turns finding a jacket or waistcoat, or other article of attire, of which the other has just divested himself. When to all this is added the humours of Mr. Toole in a tree listening, unobserved, to the discourse of a picnic party, composed of nearly all the other personages of the previous acts, who discuss his personal merits and failings rather freely, the causes of the hilarity which the *Mint of Money* provoked are sufficiently indicated. The play is followed by Mr. Burnand's *Stage Dora*, which piece, however, is shortly to give way to a burlesque of *Claudian*, from the same pen.

Few words are needed to record the production of Mr. Pinero's *Low Water* at the GLOBE Theatre on Saturday evening. The disturbance, almost amounting to a riot, which culminated at the close of the play in a loud and unusually prolonged, but by no means friendly call for the author, was certainly not unprovoked, for very few pieces have so sorely tried the patience of an audience. Such an accumulation of puerilities and incongruities as the author has presented in setting forth the story of the elopement of "Rosamond, the Beauty," from the house of her incredibly foolish old father, can only be explained by some curious perversity in the dramatist's theory of writing for the stage. That a company like that of the Haymarket, well drilled to act together, and guided and controlled by an experienced management, might have done something to mitigate the faults of the comedy may be conceded; but Mr. Pinero's letter to the *Daily News*, in which he appears to cast the entire blame upon Mr. Carton, Miss Compton, Mr. J. F. Young, Mr. Shine, Miss Abington, and their associates, can only be regarded as a curious example of the fond delusions of an author's self-esteem. The truth is that the absurdities which excited the anger of the house in so unusual a degree lay not in the mere "business," as it is called, nor in the manner of the actors, but in substantial incidents and passages of dialogue for which the author must be held responsible.

The rivalry which is said to exist between the two American actresses, Miss Lotta and Miss Minnie Palmer, is now sharply accentuated by the return of the latter, and her engagement, together with her company, at the STRAND Theatre, immediately opposite the house at which Miss Lotta is performing nightly. Miss Palmer, however, is now left in undisputed possession of what may be termed burlesque melodrama, in which both actresses have chiefly gained their reputation in the United States. *Musette* was withdrawn from the stage of the OPERA COMIQUE as promptly as possible after the stormy reception accorded to it on its production, and Miss Lotta now appears instead, both as Little Nell and the Marchioness, in a dramatic version in four acts, by Mr. Charles Dickens, of his father's immortal story of *The Old Curiosity Shop*. In the first-named character Miss Lotta fails to reveal any qualities which would seem to fit her for the enactment of serious parts. To tell the truth, however, this does not greatly signify, as the importance of the pathetic portion of the story in this new version is reduced almost to vanishing point. On the other hand, those scenes in which the Marchioness and Dick Swiveller appear acquire peculiar prominence, and in these Miss Lotta exerts herself to the utmost in her own peculiar way. It is not easy, however, to recognise in her performance of the Marchioness any single point of resemblance to the novelist's creation. With her face whitened like Pierrot in the French pantomimes, Miss Lotta contorts her features, romps about, dances what are called breakdowns, and winds up by giving a sort of Christy Minstrel medley with the aid of Mr. F. Wyatt, who appears as Dick Swiveller. All these eccentricities, it is but just to add, were received with enthusiasm by the audience on the first night, and even Mr. Robert Pateman's really fine and imaginative representation of Daniel Quilp earned less applause than the antics of Miss Lotta. At the Strand Theatre Miss Palmer introduces no novelty, contenting herself with repeating her impersonation of the heroine in *My Sweetheart*, which she has seen fit to modify somewhat since she first appeared in it at the new Grand Theatre at Islington. The change, so far as it goes, is decidedly for the better. Miss Palmer's style appears rather less coarse; but for this very reason the poorness of her dramatic ability is perhaps the more apparent. Her acting assuredly has nothing whatever in common

with that of such performers as Madame Judic, Madame Théo, and Mrs. John Wood, with whom, if we are to put faith in the advertisements of her performances, she has been compared.

The Jewish troupe who made their appearance at the INTERNATIONAL Theatre on Tuesday evening, were not as successful as might be wished, seeing that they have been driven from Russia by the cruel persecutions directed against their race. The musical play of *The Sorceress*, in which they appear, is written in the uncouth dialect of German spoken by the Jews in South-Eastern Europe, and the music, both vocal and instrumental, was somewhat harsh and rude. Some of the performers, however, notably the *prima donna*, Madame Gradner, have good voices; and altogether the performance, regarded as a curiosity, is decidedly worth a visit.

Signor Salvini will reappear in *Othello* at COVENT GARDEN Theatre on Friday evening next. The engagement will extend to six weeks; but will, we believe, include no part in which this distinguished tragedian has not already appeared here. Signora Piemonte, a distinguished Italian actress, will make her first appearance on our stage on the same occasion.

Mr. Clement Scott's complaint in a letter to the *Times* that theatrical managers only attend to regulations against fire and panic while the public attention is specially directed to this subject, is well-timed and important. Now that the excitement caused by the calamities at Nice and Vienna has subsided, there is, to our knowledge, one theatre at least which has absolutely closed its extra exits; so that the entire body of visitors to stalls and dress circle are compelled to make their way out by one narrow door leading to steps and circuitous passages.

Mr. E. L. Blanchard is said to be contemplating a history of the stage in his time. Probably no one living is more competent for such a task. We believe the notion is a continuation of Genest, whose ten volumes extend from the Restoration to the year 1830 only. The work would be invaluable to all who take interest in the theatre and dramatic literature; and if it be correctly stated that the condition is a "certain guaranteed circulation," we should suppose there would be little difficulty. Genest's compilation, serviceable as it is, resulted in a pecuniary loss. Copies, however, are now scarce and fetch a high price; for there is in these days a much more extended and intelligent interest in the stage.

Another "Actors' Day" at the PRINCESS'S Theatre has been given under interesting circumstances. The performance of *Claudian* on Tuesday afternoon was witnessed by about 2,500 persons, all invited and all connected with the stage, from distinguished performers in stalls and boxes to scene-shifters and stage carpenters and lime-light men in the gallery. After the performance Mr. Wilson Barrett made a brief but effective speech. His good-natured allusions to Mr. Toole, who sat in a private box, and to the forthcoming burlesque of *Claudian* at Toole's Theatre were particularly happy, and caused much merriment.

The "Era Almanack" is always a welcome visitor, and the volume for 1884 is fully on a level with its numerous predecessors. Besides that which may be styled the serious portion of the work, that is to say, the list of theatres and music halls, the catalogue of plays produced, and the obituary for the past year, there is always in this publication a vast amount of amusing reading in the shape of short stories and anecdotes by various "famous hands," to say nothing of the Art gallery, where such popular favourites as Miss Loseby, Miss Victoria Vokes, and Miss Farren plainly show us that it was only because they chose to devote their talents to the stage rather than to the easel that they did not all become R.A.'s. Miss Kate Munroe's back view of a kitten is delightful.



PASTIMES

THE TURF.—In the absence of any racing at home, a pretty strong contingent of the followers of 'cross-country pursuit have gone to Nice, where fairly good sport has been had. Those who have stayed at home have continued to talk about the recent proceedings of the Jockey Club, and not a few have been urging that its action in reference to Charles Archer has been a little harsh, and may possibly be reversed. This latter idea has probably been based on the fact that the authorities have given Charles Archer permission to exercise the horses under his charge for two months more on Newmarket Heath. But it is a great mistake to suppose that this in the least degree intimates any intention on their part to renew his licence. It is not unlikely that Lord Ellesmere's horses will be trained privately by Castle, for many years stud groom to Mr. B. Ellam, but more recently engaged at Morsby Hall, Lord Ellesmere's seat near Manchester. Hampton, with the remainder of his lordship's breeding stud, has, we believe, already been removed to Steworth Park, near Newmarket. There is a whisper that Charles Archer contemplates establishing himself in Australia.—Scottish Chief, a famous performer in his day, though he did not win any of the "classic" events as a three-year-old, and still more famous at the stud, was sold a few days ago at Tattersall's for 300 guineas, a big drop from the 8,000 guineas Mr. Blenkiron gave for him seven years ago. But it must be remembered that he is now in his twenty-fourth year, and even in these days of longevity cannot be expected to last much longer. Still, he is looking very fresh, and is as lively as old Macaroni, who is a year his senior. His destination is France; and it must strike many as somewhat ungracious, if not unpatriotic, to allow a grand old horse to be expatriated after having rendered such signal services as a sire of thoroughbreds. Surely there ought to be some equine superannuation fund with stalls-sheds and paddocks for the support of "high-mettled racers"—*donandi rude*—in their old age!—The appointment of Mr. Thomas Pickernell by the Stewards of the Grand National Hunt Committee as "Inspector of Steeplechase Courses" has been received with acclamation, and lessees of courses will do well to take the advice officially given them of taking him into their councils when any question as to the fairness of a fence needs settlement. Mr. "Thomas" was, perhaps, the best known in his heyday of any gentleman steeplechase rider. He won the Grand National three times out of no less than nineteen mounts in that race, having been on Anatis, the Lamb, and Pathfinder.—The Prince of Wales is the nominator of his own horse, The Scot in this year's Grand National.—Mr. Hwfa Williams, of Sandown Park Associations, who was shot in the leg by an idiot in Pall Mall a few weeks ago, has suffered a relapse, and the wound has had to be reopened. His condition causes anxiety to his friends.—There is still very little wagering on the Derby, but 500l. to 400l. has been laid on the field against the following seven:—Adelaide filly, Wickham, Harvester, Royal Fern, Brest, Condor, and Fritz.

COURSING.—With Kempton and its 1,000 guineas prize next week, and the Waterloo Cup within measurable distance, matters will soon be pretty lively in the coursing world. Many of our crack greyhounds will put in an appearance on the Sunbury pastures, Alec Halliday and Wild Mint, for instance; but several owners will reserve their first string for Alcatraz. Thus Mr. Osborne will keep Waterford, who some think will show himself the best dog of modern days, for the Waterloo Cup, for which he has made a further advance as first favourite.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Weston has now got to Liverpool, and by the end of the week will have completed half of the 5,000 miles to be done in portions of fifty miles a day. He still seems pretty fresh.

ANGLING.—The Marquis of Exeter has been appointed both President of the National Fish Culture Association and Chairman of its Council; and Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., has accepted the Vice-Chairmanship. The Association will at once commence operations in a building to be erected in the grounds connected with the recent Fisheries Exhibition. Perhaps they will before long obtain the use of some water near the Thames for experiments.

AQUATICS.—A *bona fide* crew has got to work this week at Cambridge for the inter-University race, and it has had the advantage of Mr. Prest's coaching. Mr. Bristowe, of Trinity Hall, has been rowing stroke. Oxford will begin practice in earnest next week, but Paxley and Bourne will not be rowing.—Elliott is expected from the North this week, and will finish his preparation on the Thames for his match with Bubeur.

FOOTBALL.—Matters in this department have been rather quiet lately, but on Saturday, the 19th, the eight matches in the fourth round of the Association Cup will be played. Only one of these will be played in London, namely, that at the Oval, between the Old Westminsters and Wednesday Town.—The second international contest of the season has been played at Newport, between Scotland and Wales, when the former won a well-balanced game (Rugby) by a goal and a try to a minor point.—In an Association Match at Edinburgh, the City and London played a draw, one of the best and fastest games ever seen, having been witnessed by some 5,000 spectators.—Notts County has beaten Wednesday Town in an Association game by four goals to none.



LEGAL

LORD JUSTICE BRAMWELL has written for the Liberty and Property Defence League a caustic review of Mr. Henry George's "Progress and Poverty."

ACCORDING TO THE NEW RULES, parties to a suit who wish for a jury ask for it. The consequence is that whereas trials with juries were previously greatly in excess of trials without juries, their numbers are now approaching equality. Of 875 cases set down for trial in the Queen's Division during the Hilary Sessions, so many as 482 were to be tried without juries.

A NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY has arisen on the so-called "monopoly of the Bar," some of its assailants contending that solicitors should be allowed to act as barristers, and on the other hand barristers to act as solicitors.

THE COURT OF APPEAL has complied with the wife-like request of Mrs. Sampson, whose husband, Captain Sampson, was imprisoned by Mr. Justice Kay for contempt of Court in marrying a ward of Chancery. Subsequently orders were given for the joint execution of a deed settling the lady's property so absolutely on herself that she was to be debarred from making her husband by will any bequest even in the event of her dying before him leaving no children. Mrs. Sampson protested against this restriction, among others, and the Court of Appeal has allowed her to give her husband an interest in her property on the occurrence of the contingency mentioned.

A MR. LONGFORD, formerly a jeweller at Colchester, and his wife were in the habit last September of frequently visiting Liverpool Street Station to see friends arrive and depart by train. One day they were suddenly arrested at the instance of some of the servants of the Great Eastern Railway Company, the husband on a charge of loitering and stealing a parcel, the wife on that of loitering only. After they had been locked up all night, the sitting Alderman at Guildhall dismissed the charges against them, and they brought an action against the company for false imprisonment. The jury awarded 50l. damages to Mr. Longford, and 75l. to his wife, whose very wedding-ring had been taken from her when she was locked up at the police-station.

A CORONER'S INQUEST and a magisterial investigation have followed on a most extraordinary exhibition of the survival or revival of a belief in Druidism. Dr. Price, of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, said to be a surgeon in good practice, affects the Druidical faith, and was apprehended by the local police while, dressed in what he fancied to be the garb of one of Cæsar's Druids, he was burning with the aid of a tar-barrel the body of his deceased illegitimate child on the top of a mountain, in the conviction that he was performing an ancient Druidical rite. Dr. Price was brought before the magistrates at Pontypridd charged with misdemeanour in not having buried the body decently. Ultimately the case was remanded, Dr. Price being liberated on bail. He asked for the body of his child, and the request was granted on the condition, to which he assented, that he would undertake to bury it in the customary way.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT George Baldwin, labourer, aged twenty-six, was tried for the murder of his fellow-workman and friend, George Hoare, the crime having been committed under circumstances which seemed to preclude either malice or premeditation. The prisoner, like the deceased, had been drinking overmuch when in the company of the latter and his wife he accompanied them home. They spent some time revelling in the room of a common friend, when the deceased, leaving his wife behind him, went upstairs to bed. Soon afterwards the prisoner quitted the room, saying, "I must go upstairs and wish old George good-night once more." He then went upstairs, and deliberately cut the throat of Hoare, who was lying half-dressed on his bed. Clear as the case was, the jury were about an hour and twenty minutes before returning a verdict of "Guilty," when Mr. Justice Hawkins pronounced sentence of death, with some remarks on the pernicious effects of intemperance.

A LOFTY MOUNTAIN RAILWAY is to be built at Colorado, U.S., where the first sod has been turned for a line to the summit of Pike's Peak, 14,200 feet above the sea-level, and the highest peak in the Rocky Mountain range of this district.

UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES across the Atlantic subject aspiring members to some curious ordeals before admitting them to full brotherhood. Harvard students who wish to enter either the "Hasty Pudding" or the "Pi Eta" Societies must go through a fortnight's probation and perform the most ridiculous actions, on penalty of immediate blackballing. Thus one New Yorker had to sell papers for a week, dressed in a swallow-tail coat, and trousers made of bed-ticking; and one dandy was sent to run about the best streets holding a long-handled tin ladle, and imploring the passers-by to give him something. Some aspirants must go out clad in peculiar costumes, and placarded; others call at houses and beg a piece of pie; others, again, are sent with notes to a young lady, and forbidden either to smile during the call or to leave till she gives them permission. Some, again, have their heads bandaged, and are left at the doors of houses; and others are obliged to grin broadly as they run through the streets, and dare not assume a serious face for one moment.

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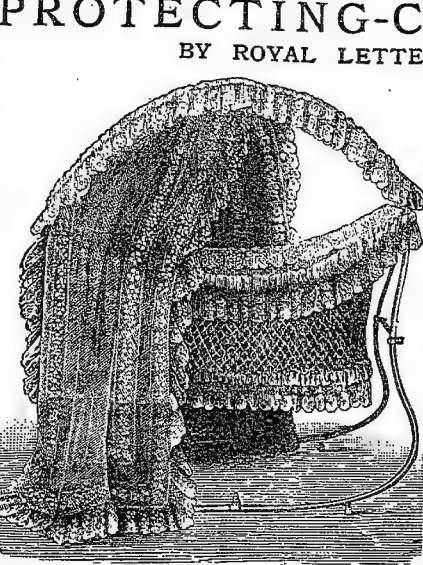
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August 20, 1883. In accordance with your desire, I surveyed the bottom of the SS. *Ceylon* yesterday, and, in Mr. James Laing's Cornhill Dock, Sunderland, and have to report as follows on the present state of Denys' Anti-Fouling Composition as applied to this vessel.

In the first place it is necessary to state that the SS. *Ceylon*, 2,200 tons, was lately employed under my command upon a yachting voyage round the world, and from which cruise she returned to Southampton in August, 1882, afterwards making a short Atlantic cruise of five weeks, returning home in October, 1882, proceeding thereafter to Sunderland, at which port she was again employed until the present time.

The vessel was coated with one coat only of Denys' Anti-Fouling Composition on 26th February, 1882, in the Aberdeen Dry Dock, Hong Kong; it is therefore eighteen months since the composition was applied, and I cannot imagine a more severe test than it has undergone during that time.

Upon examination I find that downwards to the light-water mark the paint has been chafed off whilst lying in dock, but from light-water mark to the keel the paint remains perfectly smooth, clean, and absolutely free from any marine growth whatsoever. This is the more surprising, considering the work done by the vessel in the last year, since the paint was applied, the high temperature of water through which she has passed, and the many harbours entered which are notorious for fouling ships rapidly.

In fact I have no hesitation in saying, that in all my experience I have never known any other Anti-Fouling Composition which could show similar results after such a severe test, or which possesses in such a high degree the property of preventing marine growths, either weed or shell, in water of high temperature. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. D. LUNHAM, Commander. Extract from a letter by Captain John Blair, manager of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited), Singapore:—

"During the six years' experience at the Tanjong Pagar Docks I have had constant opportunities of observing the anti-fouling properties of the numerous patent paints now in use for iron vessels, and have made up my mind that the more celebrated of the compositions upon the Company's iron tugs, the result having invariably shown that in no case have any of these paints withstood the growth of animal and vegetable matter for more than six weeks, Denys' Paint alone having proved a perfect anti-fouler."

"P.S.—It should be mentioned that the tug steamers only ply every alternate week, and the greater portion of the time are lying at their moorings, so that the test is of the most severe description."

"Singapore, February 4th, 1882." Captain Henry Honeyman Handley, twenty years Surveyor of Shipping at Calcutta, Surveyor for Lloyd's, and Inspector and Surveyor for the "Veritas" and upwards of twenty local Insurance Offices, give the following certificate:—

"I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I proceeded to Birkenhead Dry Dock, for the purpose of surveying and reporting on the state of Denys' Paint, which had been put on the steamer *Pyram*, Holt's Line, Captain S. Butler, at Shanghai, and after a careful examination, I report that—

"I found the upper part of the paint in midships had been more or less knocked off by, as Captain Butler stated, the boats in China; there were also a few patches partly left in a few parts of the bottom, but no fouling or corrosion left; otherwise it was in the most perfect state throughout, and as clean as if only just put on; in fact, after in the course of my professional duties for many years surveying so many patent paints, I was not prepared to find this, Denys' Patent Paint, so much superior to any that I had previously seen. I scarcely thought it possible for any paint to be so clean and effective against fouling."

"HENRY HANDLEY, (Late Lloyd's Surveyor). "London, June 23rd, 1882."

PREFERENTIAL DIVIDEND OF 10 per cent. with further participation in Profits. No Allotment will be made unless at least one-half of the present Issue is subscribed.

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NOTE.—The "A" shares carry a cumulative preferential dividend of 10 per cent. per annum in perpetuity over the "B" Ordinary Shares, together with a *pro rata* proportion of the balance or net profits remaining in any year, after payment of 10 per cent. on the "A" and "B" shares.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS. This Company is formed to purchase, work, and develop the patent rights for "Improvements in Paints or Compositions for coating ships' bottoms and other submerged surfaces to prevent fouling, and for preserving iron, wood, and other matter from the effect or exposure to salt water, damp, or atmospheric influences," and generally to carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, and otherwise dealing with the same.

The patented anti-fouling composition has been submitted to lengthened and severe tests during the past three years, and appears likely to be generally adopted by shipowners and others, and largely used on the sea coast and in salt water rivers, to preserve iron, wood, or other matter from fouling. There seems no room for doubt that a large and lucrative business will be secured.

It is a well-known fact that seagoing vessels speedily become coated with barnacles and other animal and vegetable substances; these substances increase daily in quantity, and after an immersion of a short period, the rate of progress becomes greatly impeded; shipowners are consequently obliged to have their vessels frequently docked in order to be thoroughly cleaned and painted with one or other of the many existing compositions, none of which have yielded sufficient protection, or they are compelled to suffer loss from re-treatment, or after an immersion of a short period, the rate of progress becomes greatly impeded; shipowners are consequently obliged to have their vessels frequently docked in order to be thoroughly cleaned and painted with one or other of the many existing compositions, none of which have yielded sufficient protection, or they are compelled to suffer loss from re-treatment, or after an immersion of a short period, the rate of progress becomes greatly impeded; shipowners are consequently obliged to have their vessels frequently docked in order to be thoroughly cleaned and painted with one or other of the many existing compositions, none of which have yielded sufficient protection, or they are compelled to suffer loss from re-treatment, or after an immersion of a short period, the rate of progress becomes greatly impeded; 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Important.—Messrs. W. Morley and Co. (the publishers of Ciro Pinsuti's newest and greatest successes) beg to announce that Pinsuti's last new song, "Laddie," has reached the enormous sale of 30,250 copies in four months. Such a genuine and daily increasing success has not been secured for 100 years.

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Notice.—Owing to the great demand for this immensely popular New Song from all parts of the world, the publishers have now completed extensive arrangements with the largest music firms in Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa and Canada for a constant supply of copies of this song, and all the publications of W. MORLEY and CO. Five keys now ready.
A flat, B flat (A to E), C, D, and E flat.

LASSIE. By Theo Bonheur.
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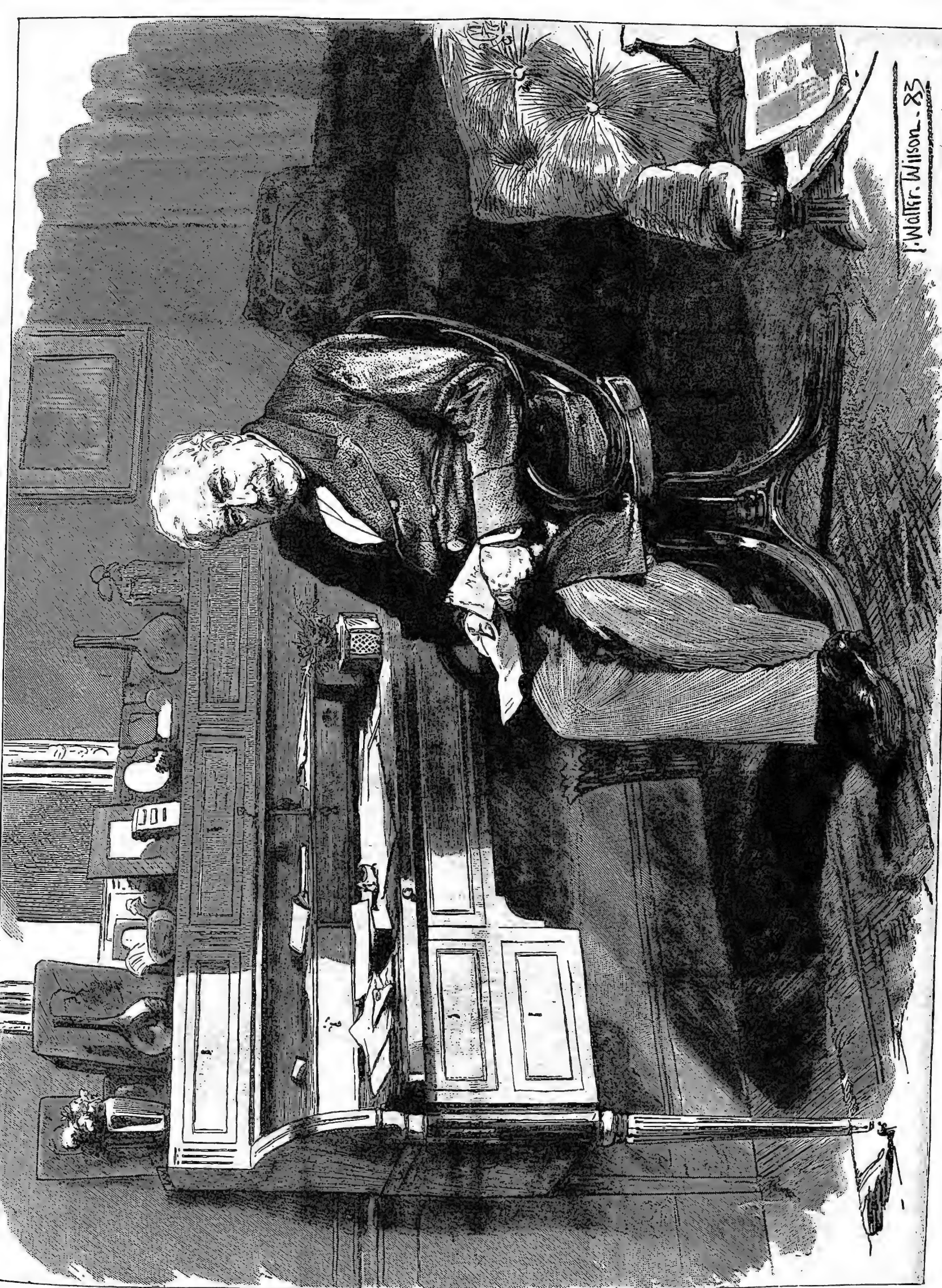
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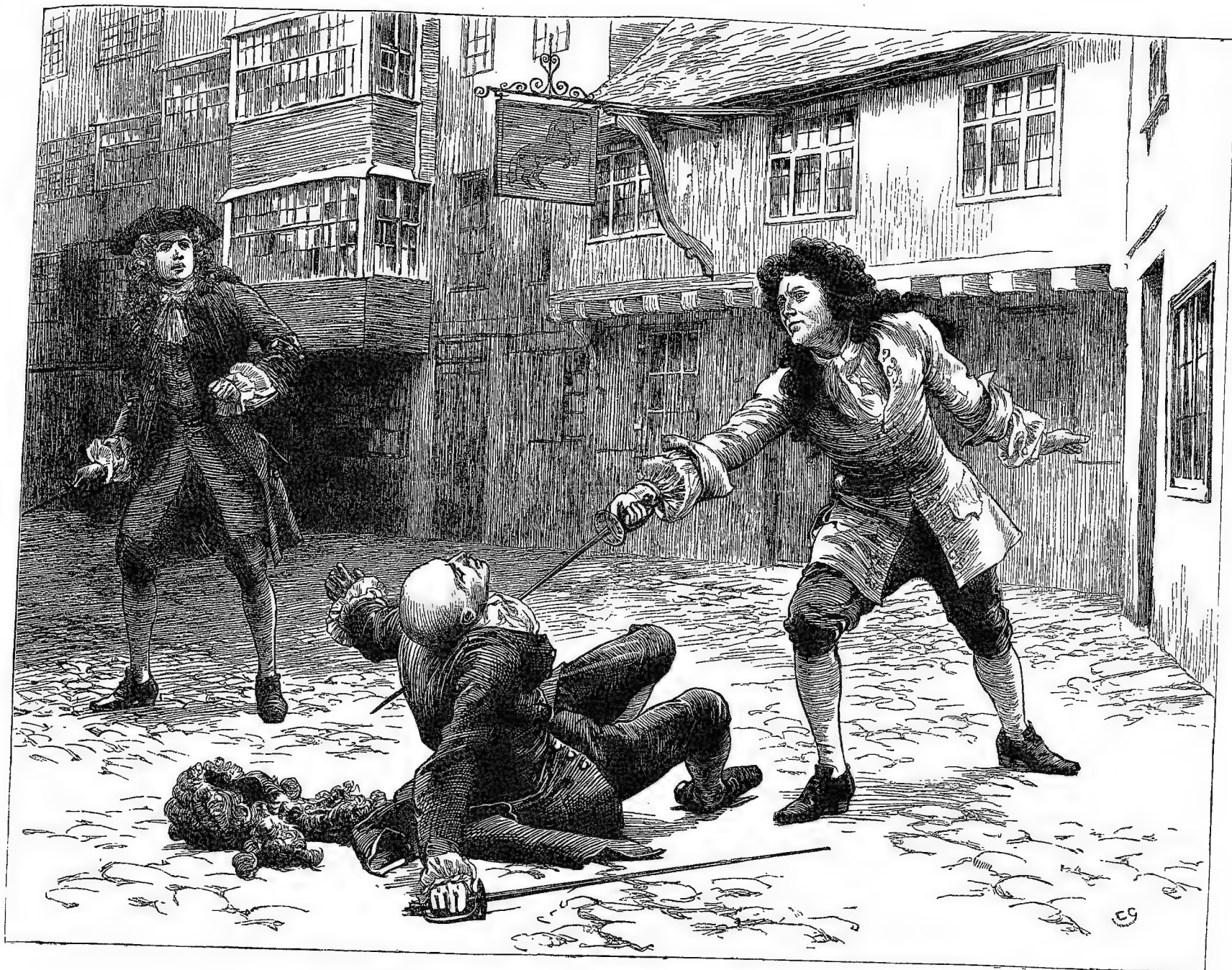


J. Walker. Wilson. - 83

No. V.

CELEBRITIES OF THE DAY—COMTE FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, G.C.S.I.
DRAWN FROM LIFE

Genl. de Lesseps



DRAWN BY CHARLES GREEN

"For Mr. Fenwick, without waiting for his adversary to recover, or to be in a position to defend himself, instantly ran him through the heart."

DOROTHY FORSTER

By WALTER BESANT,

AUTHOR OF "ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN," "THE CAPTAIN'S ROOM," "THE REVOLT OF MAN," &C., &C., &C.

CHAPTER II.

THE FORSTERS

THERE are in Northumberland (one may thank Heaven for it) as many Forsters as there are Fenwicks, and more. First, it hath been said (but irreverently) the Lord made Adam and Eve; and then He made the Forsters. They are, indeed, as ancient a family as any in the county; as ancient in the county as the Percys, who belong also to Sussex, and are now swallowed up by the Seymours; or the Radcliffes, who came from Cumberland. The ancient and original seat of the Forsters from time immemorial has been at Etherston, which is, being interpreted, the Adder's Stone. An old ring of the family, now in possession of John Forster, Esquire, of Etherston, commemorates the origin of the name, being shaped like a twisted viper with tail in mouth, and set with a precious stone. There is a snake or dragon connected with many old and illustrious families: for instance, there is the Laidly Worm of Spindleston; there is a dragon in the history of the Lambtons of Durham; there is the Conyers' dragon; there is a great Sussex dragon; and the Princely House of Lusignan, I am told by Mr. Hilyard, is descended from Melusine, the serpent lady. The legend of the Forsters' adder is lost. Mr. Hilyard once made for me a ballad or song about it, but so full of knights, shepherds, nymphs, and cool grots (of which there are not many in our part of the county), that I thought it fantastical, although ingenious. The shield of the Forsters is: argent: a chevron vert between three bugle horns stringed gules, and for crest a bent arm and a hand bearing a broken lance. The Etherston quartering is also argent: on a bend cottised sable three martlets. The motto is "Si fractus fortis;" but, like the Fenwicks, we have our family legend, namely,—

Let us dearlie then holde
To mynde ther worthines
That which our parents olde
Hath left us to posses.

There are branches of the Forsters everywhere: at Bamborough, at Stokesly in Yorkshire, at East Bolton, at Tuggall Hall, at Aldermarston, in Berwick, in Jamaica, descended from Claudius, nephew of Sir Claudius Forster, in London, and I know not where else. With these branches we have nothing here to do, save to mention them with respect as flourishing offshoots of a brave old stock. Especially, however, to be considered is the noble branch of Bamborough, founded by Sir John Forster, the valiant and trusty Warden of the March, under good Queen Elizabeth, for twenty-

seven years, and Governor of Bamborough Castle. It was to his son, Sir Claudius, that King James made a grant of the Castle and Manor. This made him a man of greater importance than his first cousin, Mr. Forster, of Etherston. Yet it is a proud thing to be the Head of the House, which will ever be the happiness of the Forster who holds Etherston.

They have always been, like most Northumbrian families, blessed with numerous progeny. One of them had twenty-one sons and a daughter; being unsurpassed in this respect, even in Northumberland, except by Sir William Swinburne's father, who, to be sure, had thirty children. How great a happiness to bring up so many valiant sons to fight England's enemies and maintain the glory of the country! By marriage, especially before the Reformation, into which many noble Houses of the North would never enter, the Forsters were connected with nearly every family of gentle birth in the North: *videlicet*, Lords Crewe, Wharton, Hilton, and Ogle; the Radcliffes, Shaftoes, Swinburnes, Chaytors, Selbys, Herons, Carnabys, Crasters, Ridleys, Fenwicks, Salkelds, Greys, of Chillingham and of Howick; Coles of Brancepeth, and Ordes. By marriage with a Radcliffe, the Forsters of Bamborough acquired the Manor of Blanchland; and by marriage with a Selby, that of Thornton. One of the Forsters was Lord Chief Justice of England, another was a Puisne Judge; many of them were Sheriffs and Knights of the Shire. Their history is, in a word, part and parcel of the history of Northumberland itself, that is to say, of the great and glorious realm of England.

This book is written for no other purpose than to set forth the true character of a gallant and honourable gentleman which hath been much defamed; and especially by one who hath eaten his bread, drunk his wine, and received many favours at his hands. The name of this gentleman is Thomas Forster, generally called the Younger. It was he who commanded the Prince's English forces during the unhappy Rebellion. The hand which writes his history is that of his sister. She is unpractised in the penman's art, therefore unskilled in the trick of making the false appear the true. Yet she can narrate faithfully the things which happened, she can show hypocrites and villains, stripped of their disguise, the horrid wretches which they are, and she can tell how gallant gentlemen and loyal subjects of the lawful sovereign of these realms (whom may GOD restore!) were betrayed to their own undoing.

No one should be able to speak of a man so well as his own sister. As for his wife, she knows him only when he has arrived at manhood, and has no knowledge of the time when he was a stripling,

inexperienced and ignorant, though perhaps full of brave intentions, or a boy at school under ferule and discipline, or a curly-headed laughing child. The sister remembers the growth of her brother's mind; she has watched (if she be an elder sister) the hesitations of the boy, his first doubtful flights, seeming, like the needle when the compass is shaken, to incline now here, now there, until it settle towards a steady north, as towards the straight and narrow path of honour which leadeth to Heaven. To a wife, a man presents himself completed; at his best; like a finished work, a picture framed, a poem written and printed. As for myself, it is true that I remember not my brother Tom as a child, because he is older than myself, but I knew him as a young man while he wore his own hair still tied up by a ribbon, and went about dressed in grey sagathy and woollen stockings, and great thick shoes for week-day use; with broadcloth and silver buttons, thread stockings, silver buckles in his shoes, and a silk ribbon for his hair on Sundays and holy days. A brave and gallant lad he was, better at hunting than at reading, fonder of sport than of books, hearty with all, ready with a laugh and a friendly word with rich and poor; and gifted with a natural love for friendliness, companionship, and good-fellowship, which made him beloved of all. He is dead now, and his fortunes broken and gone, and his enemies may say, as in the Otterbourne Ballad:—

Now we have carry'd all Bambroughshire,
All the welthe in the world have we.

Many have drawn comparisons between Mr. Forster and his gallant companion-in-arms, Lord Derwentwater, to the disadvantage of the former. It hath never been the pretence of Mr. Forster's sister that her brother was possessed of a nature so strangely and so richly compounded as that of Lord Derwentwater. He, it must be owned, drew all hearts by qualities as rare as they are admirable. But she makes bold to maintain that if loyalty, fidelity, and courage may command respect, then we must give respect to the memory of Mr. Thomas Forster. These virtues were conspicuous in him, as in all his line. Like a river in a champaign country which runs evenly between its banks, so is the race of Forsters: like the River Coquet, which is now deep, now shallow, now gliding through open fields, now running under rocks, now under high hanging woods, is the race of the Radcliffes: and, like that river, they are most beautiful just before the end.

The father of this Thomas Forster was Thomas Forster, commonly called the Elder, of Etherston. He remained a private gentleman, taking no office until after the death of his cousins of Bamborough. Then he became Sheriff of the county and, between

the years 1706 and 1710, Knight of the Shire. In the House of Commons he made no greater figure than a gentleman of Tory and High Church principles generally desires to make. Thus he was never a prater, nor did he waste the time of the House with idle talk and argument, being always well advised beforehand which side was the right, whose arguments would be the better, and prepared to vote, when called upon, with his friends. He, therefore, acquired the respect which Parliament is always ready to accord to members who sit silent and vote with their party. It would, indeed, have pleased him best could the measures have been brought forward silently, and voted without any speeches at all. It was a poor reward, he said, for the fatigue of a journey from Etherston to Newcastle, and from Newcastle to town, to sit out a long and tedious debate, when one's mind was already made up, and argument can produce no more effect than swanshot on the back of a tortoise. He married, while in his twenty-first year, his second cousin Frances, daughter of Sir William Forster of Bamfborough. By her he had issue, namely, Thomas Forster, aforesaid; John, who is now the possessor of Etherston; Margaret, the eldest of the family, married to Sir William Bacon, of Staward; Elizabeth and William, who both died young; and Dorothy. It was the misfortune of these children that their mother, who was as virtuous and prudent as she was beautiful, died while they were all of tender years, and Dorothy but a little lassie indeed, too young to feel the blow which fell upon her, and too ignorant to join in the resentment which filled the breasts of her elders when her father, forgetting the incomparable virtues of the wife he had buried, married a second time. This marriage lasted but a short while, ending most tragically in the shooting by accident of Madam. Would not one think that any man would plainly see in the death of two wives the plain injunction of Heaven to wed no more? Yet my father tempted Providence and married a third time, his wife being now a certain Barbara Lawes, from the South Country, whose birth was not such as to warrant this elevation, and who understood not the Northumberland people, or their speech or their ways. She brought her husband two children, Ralph, who lived to be thirty years of age, and Mary, now married respectfully to Mr. Proctor.

As to my father, he was the easiest and kindest of men; all he asked for in the world was rest and a quiet life; to this he was surely entitled by reason of his birth, his fortune, and his good health. As for his fortune, it was moderate: an estate, some few hundreds a year, and a house as good as any, except the great castles, in the county. Etherston Hall is a mile or so from the little hamlet of Lucker, and four miles from Bamfborough. It is a large, square house, as full of modern conveniences as any gentleman may desire; the sitting-rooms are wainscotted with walnut wood; it has sash windows, glazed with crown glass, which make the rooms light and pleasant in all weathers; there are stoves to burn a coal fire, as well as andirons for wood; in the parlour where we took our meals there was a high-backed chair for Madam, and a great oaken settle for my father, who loved the woodenset of the North Country, with its cupboard below, in which were kept all kinds of stores; there was a shelf of books if any wanted to read; there were still-room, dairy, and great cellar well stocked with ale, both small and October, wine, both French, Spanish, and home-made, and whisky, brandy, and Hollands. Outside there was a stately garden full of fruit-trees and planted with every kind of flower, fruit, and herb; and to screen the house from the cold north and east winds there was a thick plantation, call it rather a small wood or coppice, containing all the trees that afford thick foliage and shelter, as, outside, firs and pines, and within, wych elm, sycamore, ash, rowan, and so forth. "Why," my father would say, looking round him, "there is no better house in Northumberland for the entertainment of one's friends, nor, upon my word, doth a pipe of tobacco anywhere taste so well, whether it be in the settle by the fire, or in the garden beneath a tree. Go fetch me one, Dorothy, my girl." Seeing how much he loved to be at home it may be thought surprising that he should have endured so long the fatigue of Parliament, the discomforts to a country gentleman of living in London, and the burden of the long journey to London and back again. Yet a gentleman must not shrink from the duties imposed upon him by his position, and when it became necessary for him to become Knight of the Shire, he accepted the office with courage.

I have no cause for repentance as regards the Fifth Commandment, and am easy in my conscience concerning my duty to my father. The Fifth Commandment, although it hath been held by some to enjoin submission to all one's superiors in rank, fortune, place, affinity, or age, yet surely was never intended to include stepmothers. If it was, Heaven forgive the Forsters, for they have greatly sinned. Still, without seeking, like Adam in that pitiful excuse of his, to shift the blame upon another, it is not unjust to say that the beginnings of the quarrels were generally made by Madam, who desired to rule her stepchildren, now growing tall and beyond her control, as if they were still little ones, and her own. My sister Margaret, the eldest, a girl of uncommon spirit, was quite able to hold her own. Perhaps Madam was wrong when she charged her with inciting the younger ones to disobedience, but I am sure that Tom was right when he, grown too big to be beaten, even by his father, stood between Madam and his little sister Dorothy, swearing that he would not let Madam lay finger upon her, whether she deserved it or not. Let her go beat her own children as much as she pleased.

"Dame," cried her husband, when Madam complained, "must I for ever be going about with a whip in my hand, like an overseer in a negro plantation? Do you let the children alone and they will let you alone."

Then would she sit glum in a corner till Dorothy went to ask pardon, and all for a time would go well again, and over a pipe of tobacco and a pot of October my father would talk with Tom about his horses and his hounds. When my sister Margaret married and went away, the household became more peaceful. Between Tom and Dorothy, she being a child and he a lad who was always ready to promise anything, besides that he regarded his younger sister with singular affection, it was presently arranged and understood that when they grew up they would live together away from Etherston House, and quite apart from Madam. The compact was made long before it seemed likely that it would ever be carried out; but then, who knows the decrees of Fate? Nothing, according to the French proverb, is more certain than the unforeseen.

"We will live together," said Tom. "Cheer up, Dorothy. We will go and live somewhere as soon as I come of age to do what I please. Then Madam will have no one to flout but Jack—poor Jack!"

It is sad to remember the quarrels which occurred daily between these jealous children and their stepmother. She would rush into my father's presence loud in complaint, scolding like a mad woman, though perhaps it was but a mere trifle, calling loudly for rods and whippings, lamenting the day that ever she came into a house where the children were so disobedient, upbraiding her husband for his lack of severity, and calling on the precepts of Solomon, who is nowhere so clear as on this point of punishing children. (Yet Rehoboam, who was, no doubt, very soundly flogged, did not turn out altogether such a son as the wisest of men and fathers could regard with pride.) On the other side stood Tom and Dorothy, she hanging her head and holding her brother by the hand; he angry, flushed, with fiery eyes, meeting accusation with denial or with charges of his own. When the angry wife flung out of the room, the poor father would turn a perplexed face to his children.

"It is hard," he would say, "that a man cannot come home and

hang up his wig and find peace without quarrels and fault-findings. Tom, you villain, why anger Madam? Dorothy, child, go ask pardon for both, and then sit down and let us be happy."

Peace was attained presently when, in a happy day, Mr. Hilyard came to the house. No one, before his arrival, understood how to treat the fancies of a whimsical woman, to humour her prejudices, and to keep her in good temper. Of Mr. Hilyard more presently. For the moment, sufficient to note that my father soon learned to trust in him for the maintenance of an unclouded sky at home; my stepmother looked to him for such personal services and attentions as were necessary to keep her in good temper; my brother Tom, for such money (to be begged of my father) as he wanted for his personal pleasure; Jack, for mediation in order to save him from punishment; and Dorothy, for amusement and instruction, combined with the fingering of the spinet, of which she was always fond, and over which she attained, thanks to Mr. Hilyard, a proficiency (she may fairly say) equalled by few. There was never, sure, such a Tutor in any family as Mr. Antony Hilyard.

By my mother's side we came from the Bamfborough Forsters, a branch of the family more distinguished in the world than the main stock, and remarkable for the gifts of politeness and love of learning. Madam Frances Forster was the elder daughter of Sir William Forster, of Bamfborough and Blanchland, by Dorothy Selby, his wife, daughter of Sir William Selby, and granddaughter of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax. There were nine children of this marriage, viz., William the eldest, who married his second cousin, Elizabeth Pert Forster, but died in 1698, without issue (she afterwards married Lord Stawell, and enjoyed a charge of 350*l.* a year upon the estate); John, the second son, who died unmarried in 1699, aged thirty-one years; Ferdinando, of whom more immediately; Frances, my mother; and Dorothy, the youngest, whose birth caused the death of her mother.

This Dorothy, my aunt, grew up a most incomparable beauty, the equal of whom was not to be seen anywhere in the county. In those days, and until the death of Ferdinando, there was open house kept at Bamfborough, with so much company and such prodigality and lavishing of good things as no other house in the county could show. It was ever a distinction between the Forsters of Etherston and those of Bamfborough, that the former were quiet gentlemen, lovers of home, and not profuse of expenditure, while the latter were large-handed, hospitable, and never so happy as when they were spending money with open hands and both hands. True, they had a great estate, but there is no estate, not even his who owns Potosi or Golconda, but requires care in the spending. Sir William first and his sons afterwards lived as freely as if they had an endless revenue. They were not spendthrifts, nor did they throw money away in riotous living, like him who was reduced to feed with the pigs; but they lived at a great rate; their house was always open for any one who chose to enter; their stables were full of horses; their cellars full of wine; their rooms full of company; grooms and varlets in plenty lived upon them; they even went to London. Madam, I remember, was for ever wondering how the Bamfborough people could afford, even with their means, this great expense, and looking forward to a sudden end with the satisfaction at other people's misfortunes which makes many women rejoice to play the part of that Trojan Princess who constantly foretold disaster. But she was one of those who concern themselves continually with the affairs of other people, and are never so well pleased as when they have some one's fresh misfortune to discuss, or some certain disaster to foretell.

To the beautiful Dorothy the coming and going of fresh company meant the arrival and dismissal of so many lovers, for all men fell in love with her at first sight. Those who were too old lamented their youth; those who were married wished they were single for her sake; those who were rich trusted in their acres; those who were poor hoped she would accept their poverty. In a word, they all with one consent began to ask her in marriage before she was seventeen years of age. But she would have none of them, not from pride, nor from a desire to make a great match (because, being a Forster, she knew that she could marry no one better than a plain Northumberland gentleman), but because she was young and happy, contented to wait single for a while, and because of all the lovers there was none who touched her heart.

"My dear," she said once, long afterwards, to her niece, "a maid so young is simple, and expects more than she can get; this maid is too tall, that man too short, another too fat, another is too thin, another drinks too much wine, another has a hasty temper—as if she must needs have a man made on purpose for her. The gentlemen pleased me well enough to converse with, though sometimes they were coarse in their talk (a thing which gentlewomen cannot too strongly reprehend), but I liked not the prospect of spending my whole life with any one of them all. I desired, in short, more than a plain gentleman can be expected to give. Heaven hath granted my desire, save for one small particular, which, perhaps, I forgot to pray for, or I might have had that as well. My husband, most admirable in all other respects, had lost what many young women would prize the most—his youth. Yet he gave me a great place and high rank, with great learning and piety, beyond what may be looked for, even in a Bishop; wisdom more than one expects, even in the House of Peers; and, my dear, unfailing love and consideration for woman's weakness, which is as rare as it is delightful." And with that her beautiful eyes filled with tears, but not of sorrow.

For there came to Alnwick when she was staying in their house in that town, being then but just eighteen, the great Bishop of Durham, Lord Crewe, upon a confirmation. Perhaps, but I am not sure, she was herself confirmed by him on that occasion. He was then fifty-six years of age, and, though there is so great a disparity between fifty-six and eighteen, and between a grave Bishop and a giddy maiden, his lordship fell in love like any young country squire with Dorothy, and proposed to marry her. To me it seems a truly awful thing to marry a Bishop of the English Church, and I am not surprised that Dorothy refused him. Being still in her youth, she was naturally inclined to gaiety, mirth, laughter, dancing, and the company of the young, which is a quite sufficient reason for her refusal, and we need seek no farther. Yet it was a great match, for he was not only Bishop of Durham (that is, a Prince Palatine, with power to appoint his own Sheriffs, and almost sovereign in his own Diocese), but he was also a great statesman (he had made many enemies in his political career), and, besides this, a Peer of the Realm by birth and succession, the only member of his sacred profession who could boast of that distinction.

When his lordship found that his suit did not prevail he went away, and presently married a widow—Penelope, the relict of Sir Hugh Tynte. But when, ten years later, she died, he found that he still remembered the beautiful Dorothy—probably he had never forgotten her—and he again offered her his hand and title.

"Child," she told her niece, "when one arrives at twenty-eight, the pleasures of youth have all been tasted. I had been to London, and seen the glories of the Park, the theatre, the Row, the gaming-table, and the town of London. Nothing is solid, I had already learned, except the joys of rank, dignity, and wealth. When my Lord came to me again he was, it is true, ten years older—he was sixty-six—yet I assure you that he bore himself still with the uprightness and strength which most men show at forty, having no shadow of ailment or weakness, or touch of infirmity. I was, therefore, sensible of the great honour he proposed to me when he asked me again to become his wife. My dear, that venerable hand which I presumptuously rejected at eighteen I accepted with grati-

tude at eight-and-twenty, and have had no reason since for a single day to regret my decision. Pray Heaven my Lord hath continued to regard his marriage with the same feeling of satisfaction!"

Of that, indeed, there could be no doubt, because the Bishop remained to the end an ardent lover.

Such, then, was the family of the Forsters—a goodly trunk, with many vigorous boughs—their original seat at Etherston, with many stately houses and broad lands, belonging to the off-shoots and younger branches: a House received with the respect due to an equal by all the great Northumbrian families, one which is numbered among those whose origin mounts to the time of the Conqueror or earlier. Their name is not like that of the Fenwicks or the Swinburnes, of territorial origin, but is, perhaps, a corruption of Forester. They were, Mr. Hilyard says, the family who first seized upon the Forest, or they were the King's Foresters. In the old times, when they were always fighting, there was need of as many as could be produced, for the men were mostly doomed to early death fighting on the Border, and the women, more to be pitied, doomed to mourn for husbands, sons, and brothers. So that to both alike fate was unhappy. But that time has passed away. There is peace upon the Marches; and if wicked men stir not up the waters of strife, it is a time for sitting every man beneath his own fig-tree, his wig hung upon one peg, and his sword upon another, his helmet placed beside his forefathers' monuments in the church, above the old coat of mail, a pipe of tobacco in his mouth, a brown tankard of October upon the table, with him a friend or two, and talk grave or cheerful, as the time and mood may suggest, while the sun slopes westward, and the shadows lengthen, and the dark crypt of Bamfborough Church draweth nearer every hour.

The way in which Tom Forster, junior, of Etherston, became Tom Forster of Bamfborough, was as follows:

On August the 22nd, in the year of grace seventeen hundred and one, Mr. Ferdinando Forster, the youngest and only surviving of the three brothers, Member of Parliament, was entertaining a company of gentlemen to dinner at the Black Horse Tavern in Newcastle. Now, there had been anger (for what reason I know not, and have never heard) for a long time between Mr. Forster and Mr. John Fenwick, of Rock. It has always been maintained that Mr. Forster was a gentleman of easy and cheerful disposition, who bore no malice, and was unfriendly to no one; also that he was ready and willing to an amicable settlement of their differences, whatever they might be, hating nothing so much as bad blood, and being ready to forgive private injuries so far as his honour would allow. Unfortunately Mr. Fenwick was of an opposite temperament, being choleric, vindictive, and hot-headed. Also, conceiving that he had been wronged, he went about demanding vengeance, and breathing threats whenever he should meet his adversary. Was it not, therefore, a most unfortunate accident that he should be in Newcastle on that same August morning? And what should be said of the mischievous wretch (reported to be Mad Jack Hall) who informed to this angry man that his enemy was at the Black Horse? Thither he rushed, maddened by his great wrath, and, bursting into the room where Mr. Forster sat with his friends, did assail him with reproaches, insults, curses, and foul names of so outrageous and intolerable a kind that there was nothing for a man of honour to do but (having first called upon his friends to take notice that the quarrel was forced upon him) to rise and follow the aggressor into the open street. At the White Cross they stood, and both drew their swords. Mr. Hall, who had followed Mr. Fenwick, drew his sword as well, with intent to act as second. Just then, before the weapons had crossed, Mr. Forster's foot slipped, and he fell upon the stones. What followed is dreadful to tell, and shows how rage may make even an honourable gentleman blind and mad. For Mr. Fenwick, without waiting for his adversary to recover, or to be in a position to defend himself, instantly ran him through the heart, so that he fell dead. It has always been said that Mr. Hall should have prevented this cruel murder by striking up Mr. Fenwick's sword with his own, and there are not wanting those who call him as much a murderer as the unhappy man himself who did the deed. I know not how this may be; but so much is certain, that nothing afterwards ever prospered with Mr. Hall; but he was pursued with continual disaster to the day of his violent and untimely end—a clear mark of Heaven's displeasure. They seized Mr. Fenwick red-handed, so to speak, and lodged him in prison. A month later he was led forth and hanged for the murder—a melancholy and disgraceful end for a gentleman of his birth and fortune.

The intelligence of this terrible crime was brought to Etherston by Mr. Hilyard the next day. He lay at Bamfborough that night, and so heard the news among the first. Madam was sitting in the garden with the two boys and Dorothy, Tom being then seventeen and Jack five years younger.

"Alas!" she cried, when she heard the news—the children looking at each other in amazement, not knowing what to say. "Alas! sure some great wickedness, boys, must have been committed by your mother's family. First it is John, then William, and now Ferdinando; all gone in three years. Of nine children there remains but one. These things, we are assured, are visited upon the third and fourth generation. Tom, it would become thee to repent, lest it be visited upon thee as well."

"When I find out what I am to repent of," said Tom, sullenly, because he loved not to hear the least reflection upon his mother's family, "I will repent. My mother's family have brought nothing but honour to us, as far as I know. Meanwhile, there is some credit in being worth notice. Now, a Lawes might steal a pig and be hanged for it, and his grandchildren never a penny the worse."

"With submission, madam," Mr. Hilyard interposed hastily, to prevent further words, "this crime may lead to your stepson's singular advantage. For, if Mr. Ferdinando hath left no will, I mistake much if the estates do not devolve upon him, or upon him and Lady Crewe together."

"Will Tom have Bamfborough?" Madam asked. "Then he must not have Etherston as well. That," she added, thinking of her own son, not yet born, "should be divided among all the other children, however many there may be. The law is unjust as regards the younger sons. No woman would ever be a second wife did she know how her own children would be served."

"I doubt not, madam," said Mr. Hilyard, "that should the occasion arise, his Honour will prove as just and as generous as you would desire."

"Their father," Madam replied, tossing her head, "would give all to Dorothy had he his own way. When justice is to be done, Mr. Hilyard, come to me about it."

"As for me," cried Tom, the brave lad, his face suddenly flushing, "it will be my business to avenge the death of my uncle. What! The breath only just out of his body, and we are talking of his succession!"

"Nay," said Mr. Hilyard, "as for the murderer, he is in prison; they say that he will be tried for his life. Let me advise you rather to keep this melancholy story before your eyes as an example, never to be forgotten, of the danger of ungoverned wrath, which Lactantius calls a cruel tempest of the mind. Thus, as is recorded, began the madness of Ajax."

They brought the body of Mr. Forster to Bamfborough, and buried him in the crypt below the chancel. It was observed that no longer procession had ever been known at the funeral of any one; nay, it is even said that when the coffin was borne into the church, the tail of the long line of mourners was yet a whole mile away from the porch, and they had to wait till all had reached the church, though all

could not find room within, before they began the words of the Funeral Service. The chief mourner was my brother Tom, and after him my father, at the head of so great a gathering of Forsters that you might think them an army in themselves. Then came the county gentlemen and private friends, and lastly the tenants and the common people, who wept tears of unfeigned sorrow, for they had lost a landlord and friend of a kind heart, although one who spent at a great rate and lived beyond his income. The foxhunters gave their brother sportsman the last view-holloa, as one fires a volley over the grave of a soldier; and the Manor House provided a noble supper for all the mourners, of high and low degree, with as much drink of all kinds as their grief could crave, so that few, indeed, departed sober from that last tribute of respect to the murdered man. It was proved to be as Mr. Hilyard thought, Mr. Forster had made no will. Therefore, the Bamfborough estates fell to Lady Crewe and Tom as co-heirs, each to take a moiety.

"Dorothy," Tom cried, "what we agreed to do shall be done. As soon as I am of age, and can go to live at the Manor House, thou shalt come too, and we will live together."

(To be continued)

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

II.

AMONG several good examples of the Venetian school in the Third Gallery, Tintoretto's three-quarter length "Portrait of a Gentleman," supposed to be the famous poet and satirist, Pietro Aretino, is very much the finest. Whatever doubt may exist as to the subject of this picture, there can be none as to its authorship. It is painted in Tintoretto's strongest style; the characteristic head is strikingly life-like, and the action of the figure full of expressive energy. The simple and dignified half-length of a red-robed "Senator," and the stately portrait of "General Duodo," who commanded the Venetian galleys at the Battle of Lepanto, are also good examples of this artist's work; remarkable alike for their subdued splendour of colour and masterly treatment. In the picture by Moroni, which hangs near these, the head of the melancholy-looking gentleman, who stands with each hand on the shoulder of a doll-like child, is full of individuality, and carefully painted, but there is little else in the work to command admiration. The picture of a "Monk Holding a Skull," ascribed to Sebastian del Piombo, is not especially interesting; neither is the "Portrait of a Lady" of ample form, in an elaborately embroidered dress, which is supposed to be by Paolo Veronese. The half-length of "An Architect," by some unknown but very able painter of the Venetian school, has several good qualities to recommend it, including rich harmony of tone and fine modelling of form.

The austere and dignified full-length, "The Corregidor of Madrid," though probably not by Velasquez, to whom it is attributed, is a good example of simple, unaffected, manly portraiture. Among other good works of the Spanish school are Coello's portrait of "Catherine, Duchess of Savoy;" and a small picture of "St. John and the Lamb," by Murillo, in his florid and vaporious manner, from the National Gallery of Ireland. A much finer work by this painter is the full-length portrait of his friend and executor, "Don Justino Francesco Neve," Canon of Seville, who is seated in an easy attitude with a dog at his feet. This belongs to an earlier period of Murillo's career than the smaller picture, and is infinitely stronger and more restrained in style. The head, which wears a contemplative expression, is full of individuality, and like the finely-formed hands and the skillfully introduced accessory objects, it is painted with combined delicacy and force. The excellent keeping of this picture, its sobriety and dignified simplicity of treatment, contrast strongly with the unrestrained exuberance of the large decorative allegory by Rubens at the opposite end of the Gallery. This picture, which bears great resemblance to a similar work at Whitehall, shows a Prince of the House of Orange being lifted heavenwards by Mercury and Minerva, while Justice and Plenty, Truth and Envy, together with Graces of redundant form, and Cupids are grouped around. We may dislike the exaggerations of the work, and care little for its symbolic significance; but it is impossible not to regard with admiration its masterly draughtsmanship, its splendid but well-harmonised colour, and the extraordinary power of working effectively on a very large scale which it displays. Better portraits of Charles I. by Vandyck have been seen on these walls than that in the present collection, but the companion picture, "Queen Henrietta Maria," is probably the best of many that he painted of her. The attitude of the figure combines dignity and grace, and the treatment of the work is in every way most artistic. The sheen and texture of the white satin dress with its various reflections of colour and light are rendered with almost unsurpassable skill. The fantastic full-length portrait of "Eleanor, Lady Byron," who is represented in the character of St. Catherine, holding a palm branch in her hand, and with Cupids hovering over her head, by Sir Peter Lely, is remarkable chiefly for its broad and facile handling. There is much beauty in the lady's face, but the flowing draperies are not very artistically arranged, nor are their colours well chosen with a view to the general harmony of effect.

Among the English pictures ranged on the south wall of the Third Gallery the largest is a portrait group of four members of the Grimstone family by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The grouping is somewhat formal, and the figures are less spontaneous in gesture than in many of Sir Joshua's pictures of the kind, but the heads are finely modelled, and the execution throughout is firm and solid. The influence of Vandyck is discernible in the treatment of the draperies and the disposition of the local tints. In Gainsborough's full-length of "Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart.," the head is full of vitality, but the rest of the picture is flimsy and unsubstantial. A much more agreeable example of his work is the portrait of "Nancy Parsons," a noted beauty of the time. The head of this fair lady, whose career was by no means irreproachable, is distinguished, as here portrayed, by beauty of a refined kind, and wears a charmingly ingenuous expression. It is painted with a firm, flexible, and expressive touch, that could scarcely be excelled. This excellent work, unlike some by the painter in the collection, is in perfect preservation. Another picture, admirable alike for its expressive and its purely technical qualities, is Romney's portrait of "Mrs. Jordan" in the character of Peggy in *The Country Girl*. In vivacity and naïveté of expression, or in grace and spontaneity of movement, it could not be surpassed, and it is distinguished besides by broad simplicity of style, masterly draughtsmanship, and rare beauty of colour.

The primitive Italian, German, and Flemish pictures occupying the Fourth Room are interesting as illustrations of the progress and development of Art during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and a few of them have intrinsic merit. Their authorship in many cases must necessarily be a matter of conjecture, but there seems no reason to doubt that the interesting portrait of "Sigismondo Malatesta" is rightly ascribed to Piero della Francesca. A "Holy Family" attributed to Masaccio, and a similar subject by some unknown Florentine painter, are interesting works, but they are greatly excelled by Bernardino Luini's "Virgin and Child," which, together with many crudities, displays beauty of form and tenderness of expression. Near this is an excellent "Landscape with Shepherd and Sheep," beautiful in colour and composition, by an unknown painter of the Venetian school. Among the few German pictures the "Holy Family" by the Master of Cologne is remarkable for its imitative skill and elaborately wrought detail as well as its

archaic quaintness and formality. A very richly coloured picture of "The Marriage Feast," by Rubens' master, Otto Venius, hangs next it, and beyond a remarkably fine portrait called "The Banker," from the Marquis of Lansdowne's collection. This is ascribed to Holbein, but it is unquestionably the work of some master of the Flemish school, probably Mabuse. The figure of the young man who is seated writing is characteristic, and all the numerous inanimate objects about him are painted with a power of realistic imitation that has seldom been equalled.

The twenty-five pictures by the late Paul Falconer Poole, R.A., amply illustrate the nature of his art and its limits. Many of them are inspired by poetic feeling, and all show his unquestionable power as a colourist. He never acquired more than a superficial knowledge of the human form, and accordingly his most ambitious pictures are the least successful. But though subjects like "Solomon Eagle Exhorting the People to Repentance," "Job's Messengers," and "The Goths in Italy" lay outside his range, in romantic landscape he was really great. Those works in which the human figure holds the smallest place seem to us infinitely the best. The "Entrance to the Cave of Mammon," illustrating the "Faerie Queene," is poetical in conception and most subtle in its gradations of tone. Poole's finest work, however, seems to us "The Lion in the Path," which was first exhibited in 1873. We have seldom met with a landscape so excellent in colour and keeping as this, so grand in style, or so impressive.



"TO LEEWARD," by F. Marion Crawford (2 vols.: Chapman and Hall), is much more direct and full of ordinary human interest than that mystical impossibility, "Mr. Isaacs," or than the transcendental sentiment of "Dr. Claudius." It is a firm, and in many respects telling, protest against that blurring of the boundary line between right and wrong for which current fiction is far too largely answerable; and, if only for its excellence of intention, deserves high praise. Mr. Crawford's hand is not powerful; but he can be admirably clear whenever, as in the present instance, he pleases. The moral muddle into which amateur metaphysicians, who are really earnest over their problems, are apt to fall, is completely grasped, and a large amount of quasi-intellectual cant sharply exposed and dealt with as its deserts demand. All this is so much to have done that it is the more to be regretted that Mr. Crawford has taken for his illustrations exceptional rather than typical characters. His villain, Mr. Julius Batiscombe, is almost too stupidly vulgar a sort of Don Juan to pass for the burlesque of the hero of an average lady's novel, much less to enable the average masculine reader to comprehend his fascination for either Leonora or for Diane. Of course heroes have often been evolved by their victims out of very sorry materials, and love is proverbially blind; but to elevate Julius Batiscombe to such a dignity savours of almost brutal cynicism. The story is simple enough, being that of the tragedy which ever the silliest of women may cause by the sheer force of her silliness; and the tragedy is a very real one indeed. By means of excellent construction it is rendered inevitable, and could not have been changed into a "good ending" by the writer's pleasure. Of course the author is open to the charge of having chosen an unwholesome subject, but he has at any rate treated it wholesomely—not in the spirit of a surgeon who merely dissects, but of the physician who is bent upon cure.

At a time when everything relating to the stage is of such supreme interest as it is, Miss Harriett Jay's "Through the Stage Door" (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.) must be considered eminently well-timed. The inner life of the stage, painted by a successful actress, claims a popular value of its own, independently of the literary merits safe to be found in any work by the authoress of "The Queen of Connaught" and "The Dark Colleen." Considered merely as a novel, we do not think that "Through the Stage Door" is nearly equal in merit to Miss Jay's studies of modern Irish life and character. It is in the serious portraiture of strong passions among appropriate surroundings that she most excels, and something of the unreality of the stage attaches to the persons and situations of her new theatrical novel. Possibly, however, this was to some extent indispensable, especially as she has preferred to deal with her subject lightly. She has certainly not fallen into the grotesque and common error of idealising the still little known world that lies behind the scenes, nor is her picture likely to attract young ladies and gentlemen who are smitten with the taste of the hour. Her heroine, Lottie Fane, and Lottie's lively sister, Carrie, illustrate possibilities of combining innocence and good sense under the most adverse circumstances; but then these adverse circumstances are dwelt upon no less strongly. Of course the heroine's charm is brought out all the more effectively by force of contrast not only with the difficulties of her domestic and public life, but with the household of the man whom she is so fortunate to obtain for her lover, and finally for her husband. Miss Jay holds the balance evenly throughout, between whatever reasons have in any period injured the stage in social estimation and those dull and stupid prejudices which go far to keep the stage from vindicating itself, and gaining the full recognition bestowed upon other arts so freely. In short, the novel admits the due amount of right and wrong on both sides of the question, and amply shows how much more human interest attaches to the life of the stage as it really is than to those monstrous illusions hitherto given to the world as theatrical novels. That actors and actresses are just men and women is a piece of knowledge which is still uncommon; and Miss Jay's interesting and able story will help to promulgate this truth.

"Ephraim; or, The Many and the Few," translated from the German of A. Niemann by Christian Tyrrell (3 vols.: Bentley and Son), is altogether more curious, as an illustration of the less admirable peculiarities of German fiction, than deserving of translation. A scrap of flimsy sham science is followed by a scrap of impossible romance, this again by some childish cutting from an American paper, and this by some commonplace about the anti-Semitic agitation. The characters do their feeble best to carry out the well-known description of "Wilhelm Meister" as the crossing of flies in the air, and—as in "To Leeward"—prove the intimate connection between muddle-headed philosophy and muddle-headed behaviour. Only, unlike Mr. Crawford's story, all such things are accepted as matters of course, calling for no more notice than the mildest and most correct of flirtations. The characters are one and all unintentionally absurd, from Chepa, the *prima donna* from Cuba, to her Arab ex-slave and to the maudlin student-hero, Ephraim. The latter is supposed to be interesting because he could not make matrimony square with philosophy, or sanity with either—he is a mere booby, who in French or English fiction would have been treated from a purely farcical point of view. But then the weakness of all German fiction is the complete absence of humour; while its strength, that is to say the psychology of passion, is in the present instance equally wanting. "Ephraim" must remain a book for the enjoyment of ultra-superior minds—though ably translated, it must remain for the ordinary reader as if it were written in Chaldee.

We have not space to review at length the following novels and stories:—"Two Wives," by E. Carlen (2 vols.: Remington and

Co.); "In Time to Come," by Eleanor Holmes (2 vols.: Marcus Ward and Co.); "In Colston's Days," by Emma Marshall (1 vol.: Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday); and "A Christmas Rose," by Mrs. Randolph (3 vols.: Hurst and Blackett).



DISEASES OF STOCK.—The prevalence of infectious maladies continues to be the one terrible drawback to the otherwise remunerative industry of stock-keeping. In the United Kingdom there are now 27,182 animals suffering from foot and mouth disease. In England there are 1,500 farms affected, in Ireland 92. There are 27 English farms affected by pleuro-pneumonia, 75 by swine fever, 10 by glanders, and 4 by farcy. Swine fever also prevails in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and pleuro-pneumonia in Scotland and Ireland. The counties most affected by disease are Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Yorkshire, Kent, Essex, and Cambridge.

BRITISH GRAIN SALES at the 187 statute markets in 1883 were 2,001,146 qrs. of wheat, 2,575,528 qrs. of barley, 408,471 qrs. of oats. The figures for 1882 were 1,903,859 qrs. of wheat, 1,873,820 qrs. of barley, and 211,800 qrs. of oats, but in 1882 returns were received from 150 markets only. These figures on the usual estimates would show that neither the crops of 1882 and 1883 were much under average for wheat, while of barley and oats they appear to indicate an abundant year in 1883. The low prices mentioned by us last week have not improved since, latest quotations being 39s. for wheat, 32s. for barley, and 29s. 3d. for oats.

LORD FORTESCUE is trying experiments with the contents of his silo on some dairy cows on his home farm. The animals did not care for the ensilage at first, but the taste has grown upon them, and they now eat it freely. There is rather an increase than a diminution in the butter from their milk, but the food is said to have the effect of giving a very peculiar taste to the butter. This is a matter which further experiments are needed to verify, and for ourselves we should not accept it as a fact without strong confirmatory evidence. Without doubting the carefulness of his lordship's observations, we hope other dairy farmers besides Lord Fortescue will try the effect of ensilage, and note the taste of the butter.

THE OPENING OF SILOS has become almost one of the regular events of an agricultural week. Since the new year quite half-a-dozen have been opened, and we have heard no discordant note in the general chorus of satisfaction expressed. An East Kent farmer writes:—"For the future I shall always have three-fourths of my grass made into ensilage, reserving the remainder to make into ordinary hay, so as to give it mixed." Another farmer, writing from Somerset, records the making of 6,000 cubic feet of splendid ensilage at Blackadder. Cattle ate this ensilage readily. Similar reports come from Merioneth and from Devonshire.

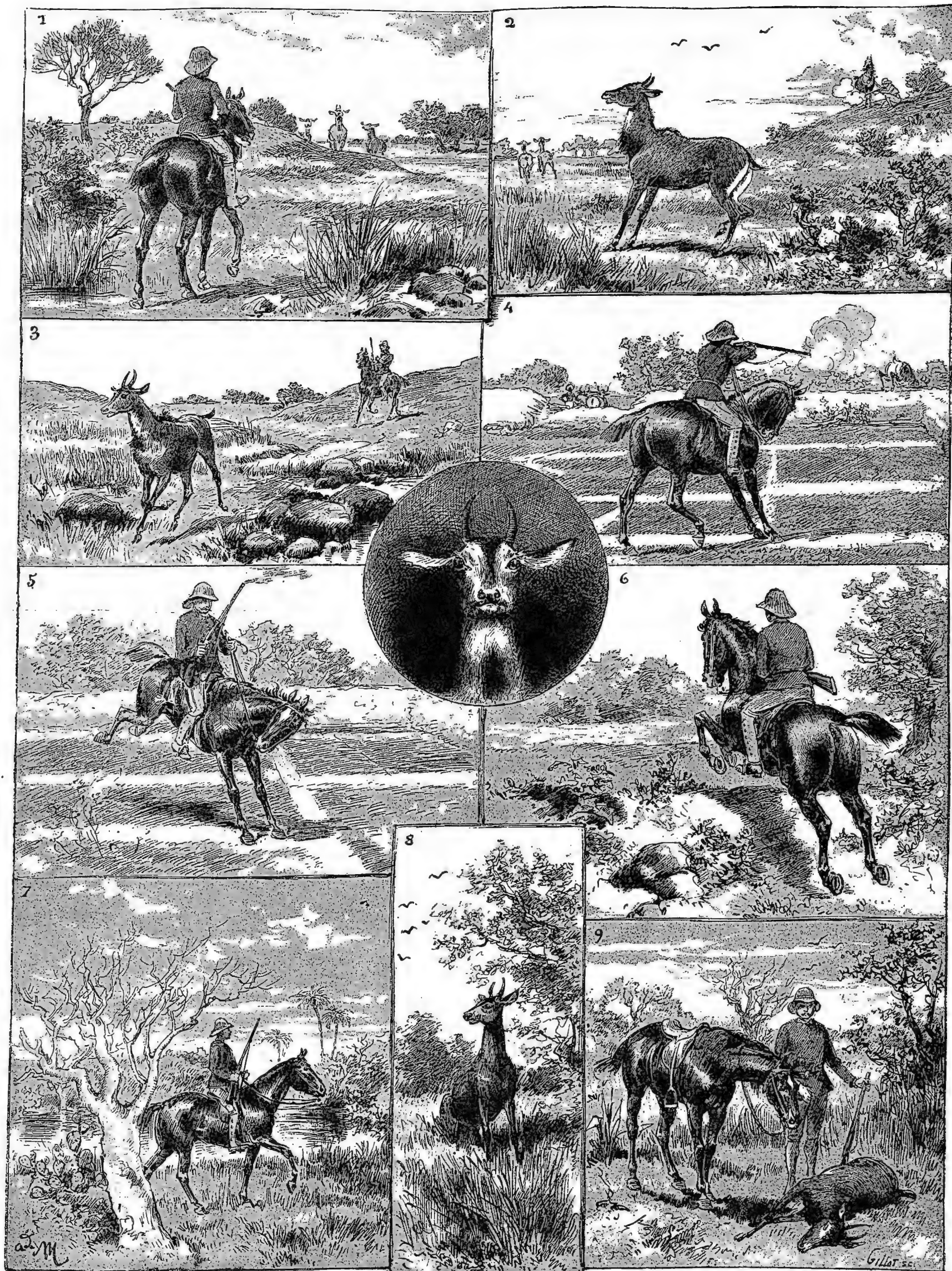
FRUIT FARMING.—Mr. Gladstone might have been expected to rest content with his own speeches and his own pamphlets, already sufficiently numerous. When, therefore, our versatile Prime Minister takes to delivering other people's pamphlets, a new and appalling vista is opened up. The half-hour's recitation of Mr. Whitehead's pamphlet on fruit farming, with which Mr. Gladstone recently was good enough to oblige the Cheshire farmers, contained some very interesting matter, but was hardly new. The acreage under fruit has increased 27,000 acres, and might well be still further augmented, but the chief drawback is the riskiness of fruit-growing. It pays liberally in the long run; but the bad years sometimes leave the grower to tide over most serious losses. Thus fruit-growing is not an industry for the small farmers whose number Mr. Gladstone is endeavouring to increase by various statutory provisions. Corn very seldom is 20 per cent. under or over an average yield; but a tree will frequently give 150 apples one year and only fifty the next, and a single frost may blight the promise of a season. Mr. Gladstone has not lost his childhood's taste for jam and sweets. When he was a boy, he told us, only 15 lb. of sugar was used per head in England, but now 65 lb. is consumed, and Mr. Gladstone thinks 165 lb. may yet be taken. There may be, though healthy palates prefer acids to sweets; but Mr. Gladstone's dictum, that "the greater the supply the greater the consumption," is one which which requires to be taken with a deal of reservation.

SIR CHARLES MILLS ON AGRICULTURE.—Speaking at Seven-oaks last week, the Member for West Kent said three things were essential to the prosperity of English farmers, namely, good seasons, good crops, and good prices. As regards 1883 the yield of wheat had not been very deficient, while roots appeared to be generally a good crop. He thought they might congratulate themselves upon the fact that the farmers had experienced a very good time for sowing their winter corn up to the present time. The extreme lowness of prices was certainly most discouraging. Sir Charles Mills did not consider the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, a satisfactory statute.

A MILD WINTER has already encouraged the early hyacinths to show in the greenhouse, and even early primroses in the sheltered woods. Still we must confess that surprise was mingled with our pleasure the other day when we received a winter nosegay from the open air, in which were to be noted, besides the Christmas rose, violets, hepatica, cultivated daisies, periwinkle, yellow jasmine, pink stock, crocus, La Marque and Gloire de Dijon roses, and purple pansies. Mr. Jardine's garden at Capel, in Surrey, where these flowers grow, must be almost as pretty in winter as in summer this year.

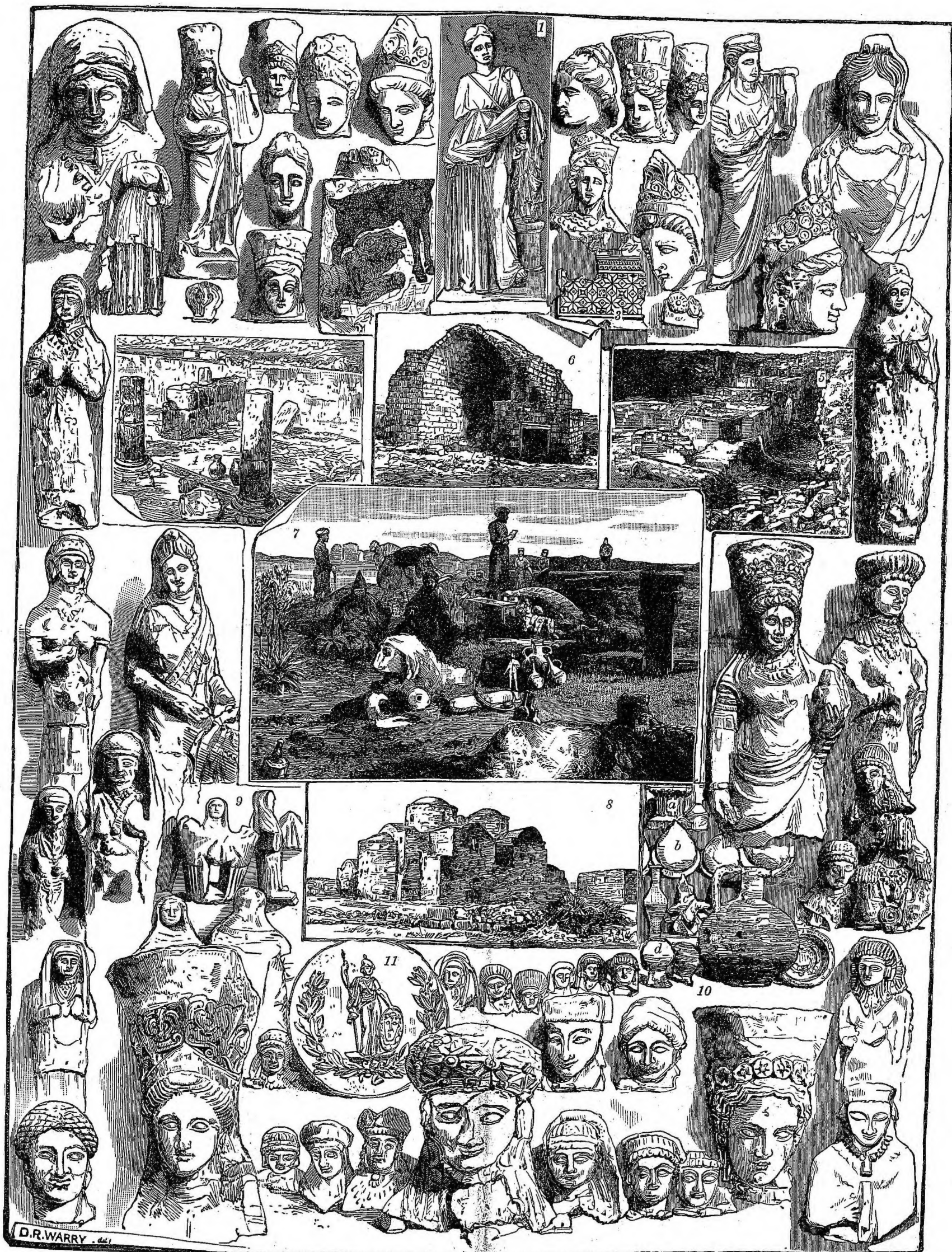
POULTRY ON FARMS.—The writer of an article on Mr. Gladstone's recent speech on agriculture introduces the following personal experience:—"During the recent visit to the Windermere Lake district, we mentioned poultry to two farmers' wives, each the tenant of about fifty acres, mostly in grass. Neither of them seemed to know the exact number of fowls kept, for they were constantly rearing chickens and killing off old fowls. On one farm there were two sons. No wages were paid them. One had the profit from ducks, the other from hens. Out of these each kept himself in clothes, and saved money besides. Exclusive of fowls and chickens sent to market and supplied to a gentleman boarder in the house, the result of the sale of eggs for one year was 60s."

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution now has 611 pensioners, and has recently received donations amounting to 3,324s. The income of this institution, however, is far short of what it should be.—The Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture have adopted a resolution calling on the Government to withdraw the present restrictions on the removal of stock in England until effect is given to the resolution of the House of Commons of 10th July.—A new rotary spade, worked by horse power, has been invented by M. Betancourt.—Lord Chesham has been appointed President of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, in succession to Lord Lonsdale.—The Scotch farmer has been very busy with ploughing during the past week, which has been mild in the North as well as in the South of the island.



1. The Nylghau.—2. The First Shot.—3. Three Legs *versus* Eleven Stone.—4. The Second Shot.—5 and 6. Its Effect.—7. The Track Through the Jungle.—8. The End of the Track.—9. And the End of the Chase.

A NYLGHAU HUNT IN INDIA



1. This Illustration and the Busts and Figures Bordering the Page Show Different Types of the Goddess Artemis from the Temple at Achna.—2. Part of Mosaic Picture in the Exedra, or Recreation Hall, of a Græco-Roman Bath Discovered at Salamis.—3. Mosaic Pavement of the Exedra.—4. The Exedra.—5. General View of the Bath.—6. Chapel of St. Barnabas, Near Salamis.—7. View of the Excavations at Salamis.—8. Exterior of the Church and Monastery of St. Barnabas.—9. Stone Perfume Vessels Representing Hécate Trimorphos, Found in the Temple of Artemis.—10. Fragments of Rare Sacred Vessels from the Temple: (a) Stone Perfume Vessel; (b) Ancient Lamp; (c) Atys' Sacred Pine Tree; (d) Vessels Dedicated to Atys.—11. Bronze Mirror of Athènè, from the Bath at Salamis.



WE wish all success to the translation of Duruy's great "History of Rome and the Roman People" (Kelly), which is being brought out under the able editing of Professor Mahaffy. Vol. I. goes to the end of the Second Punic War, and contains five hundred wood engravings (the landscapes from photos, the rest from coins and other antiquities), eleven maps, and eight chromos. Well may the editor claim that the work, which is to take us down to the establishment of the Christian Empire, meets a want. Mommsen is useless except for a scholar. Merivale only covers a part of the ground, and has not attained any great popularity. Hundreds of cultured, but not very scholarly, English and Americans often need a thoroughly good reference history of Rome, and they will certainly find it in what is history, dictionary of antiquities, and treatise on Roman manners and customs all in one. Duruy holds with Niebuhr and Schwegler; but Professor Mahaffy has here and there introduced the newer views of the Mommsen school. The chapters on the internal state of Rome are admirably done, and are illustrated with drawings of the insides of tombs, of the sundial of the Fabii, of scenes from vases, &c. The connection between the Atellane fables and the *Commedia dell'Arte* is well shown; and numismatics are made a very strong point. The series of gold and silver coins, with M. de Saulcey's explanations, is full of teaching. It is a great thing for families to have a history as readable as the old "Goldsmith," and at the same time copious and accurate. Like Professor Mahaffy, we rather enjoy the foreign accent which now and then marks the English of Mr. Clarke and Miss Ripley.

In "The Gentleman's Magazine Library" (Elliot Stock), Mr. Gomme is carrying out a suggestion of Gibbon. Sylvanus Urban has been publishing since 1731; and his volumes contain a vast amount of folk-lore, family history, archaeology, &c., buried among matter of only temporary interest. Four volumes of selections were published about seventy years ago, but there is plenty of room for Mr. Gomme's more thorough compilation. He aims at illustrating his favourite subject—manners and customs; and when we remember that the *Gentleman's* was the *Notes and Queries* of the day, we can understand that it contains the record of much which would else have been hopelessly forgotten. It is a pity that in most cases the writers are no longer to be identified. One would like to know who it is who complains that in London, in 1812, everything is an hour at least after the time mentioned in the invitation, and that public breakfasts come off when people are taking afternoon tea. We hope Mr. Gomme will be encouraged to give us more volumes.

When one has something to say, one must nowadays publish at once for fear of being forestalled. This accounts for the appearance of "Granite Crags" (Blackwood), so soon after her last book, from the very prolific pen of Miss Gordon Cumming. She is always very pleasant reading; and the Californian Alps have more of the charm of novelty than the Hebrides. The picture of the cluster of American schoolgirls riding home on a particularly tall horse, each of them laden with school-books, including a very large volume of American history, and of their brother (also book-laden), who, "not with cheeky intention, but solemnly, remarked to a traveller got up in the British sportsman style, 'I say, mister, arn't your pants rather short?'" is a fair sample of her lighter touches. But she has read Prof. Whitney, and goes thoroughly into the question how all these Yosemite valleys (for there are many) were hollowed out, and how the crags around were grooved and polished. She is full of odds and ends of information—about the Californian "funeral artists"; about the alfalfa, Chilian clover, an acre of which will keep ten sheep all the year; about the Indians, of whom she notes that Sioux is only an uncomplimentary nickname for the Dakotahs, and that "the curse of Babel" (every tribe having its own language) is mitigated by a sign-language, in which not hands and head but the whole body is enlisted; about the three-hundred feet sequoias, with their bark like coarse furniture-plush, and their very small branches like the capitals of huge fluted columns. Miss Cumming likes the American Prayer-Book—it avoids repetitions, never, e.g., reciting two Creeds in one service. She notes how gloriously the San Francisco churches are decorated at festivals. But there flowers are so abundant; and, as for fruits, there are pears of 3 or 4 lbs., cucumbers 50 inches long, &c. Much as she loves her Highlands, she thinks a cottier might really do better as a *pre-emptor* (free-selector) in California.

In two big octavos the Rev. C. J. Robinson gives a "Register of the Scholars Admitted into Merchant Taylors' School from 1562 to 1874" (Farncombe, Lewes); to be had also at West Hackney Vicarage). Such lists may be of interest to very zealous *alumni* of Sir T. White's charity. They may also be of value to the county historian. East Anglian names, for instance, are of frequent occurrence (Nelthorpe, Macro, &c.), possibly indicating a connection between the Company and the immigrant Flemings. In Vol. I. there is no O', and only two Macs (both Macadam, 1677 and '80, Macalla seems to be a misprint for Nucella). In Vol. II. the Macs are moderately numerous, though (except Macarty and Macdonough) they don't come in early. The O's are only three (two O'Briens, both sons of the Vicar of Henfield, among them). The Joneses almost outnumber the Smiths. Mr. Robinson must be a man of much leisure.

To Captain Conder is due much of the credit of having resuscitated the Hittites, who (heretofore known only as a Canaanite clan) are now ascertained to have owned a kingdom worthy to stand in rivalry with the Egypt of Rameses II. To discover Kadesh on the Orontes, their sacred city, was a fitting and necessary sequel to the reading of their history in Egyptian stone-records. Captain Conder's expedition of 1881 was nipped in the bud by the Turkish officials—this changed attitude of the Turk to England was one of the results of the outcry about "Bulgarian Atrocities." How, in spite of the vigilance of the Wali Hamdi Pasha, he managed to secure a survey of 500 square miles while he was being forced out of the country is not the least interesting part of "Heth and Moab" (Bentley). The book is full of local colour; and there is a sense of freshness in the sketches of seldom-visited districts where the Hittite women keep up the Turanian custom of tattooing hands and faces, and where one is "so far from the influence of European ideas that one might see without surprise the chariots of Kheta Sar sweeping over the broad plain." Captain Conder finds his enemy the Turk hated alike everywhere. Though he avoided political talk, people would look on his visit as political, believing that the English had heard of their troubles and had sent to see for themselves: "Christian and Moslem alike would welcome the Power to which in their despair they turn to save them from the Turk." It is most interesting to read about the site of the great battle pictured in the Abu Simbel Ramesseum. The reader, perhaps, remembers that in one of those frescoes the enemies wear pig-tails, and fight out of very Chinese-looking towers. Captain Conder is sure that "masonry drafted with a boss, left rustic outside, but fairly finished in the interior," is not Jewish or Phœnician work re-used by mediæval builders, but was actually cut either by Græco-Romans (as in the Herodian work at Jerusalem) or by the Gothic masons (as in Cyprus, &c.) He is great on the subject of masons'

marks (the same in Persian palaces as in our cathedrals); on dolmens, as connected with the idea of arks among the Indian hill-tribes (cf. the Egyptian *tebah*); on the hollows called "rock-basins," found in Syria as they are in Cornwall and elsewhere. In "The Future of Syria" Captain Conder gives a lucid sketch of the present state of the country and its very composite inhabitants. The panacea he takes to be: "Not Jewish, English, or German colonisation; not annexation by France or Russia; but a just government on the simplest principles of Moslem rule, under the watchful eye of civilising Powers. . . . For England the only wise policy is to build up a really strong native State between the Canal and the Northern danger." We must remember Captain Conder writes about what he knows.

The Bishop of Bedford's "Lectures on Pastoral Work" (Wells Gardner), delivered last year in the Cambridge Divinity School, are what might be expected from his lordship's zeal and common sense. On "The Equipment" for that of which Gregory the Great says: "Ars est artium regimen animarum," he has some excellent remarks. About "preaching," "Don't talk of duty or privilege of public-worship," the only way is to say, "You must come to church next Sunday." Equally practical is: "Beware of the Abomination of Fine Language and of Neatly-Rounded Sentences." Of course this is only for the rank and file, who mistake grandiloquence for eloquence. No fear of a born orator like Canon Liddon making the mistakes against which Bishop How warns his students.

As Major Griffiths says in his preface, "The Chronicles of Newgate" (Chapman and Hall) might easily have run on to much greater length. We are glad he cried "Hold, enough," when he found materials crowding in on him; for, though doubtless the story of Newgate is an epitome of the criminal history of England, we are quite satisfied with these two bulky volumes. Many people have a sneaking fondness for the good old "Newgate Calendar"; they will be delighted to have the errors of their favourite chronicle corrected. It will interest them to know that William Nevison, of Pontefract, surnamed "Swift Nick" by Charles II., was the actual hero of the ride to York. Our Criminal Code was a horrible one. In 1618 one man was hanged, another banished, for jointly stealing a 6s. hat; and the horrible print of "The New Gallows in the Old Bailey" in 1784, with ten people awaiting execution, reminds us how late this recklessness of human life lasted on. In the Sheriff's eyes it was a recommendation of the Old Bailey site that 5,000 people could easily assemble in front of it. Major Griffiths has some curious notes about gambling in 1731, when a "hell"-porter was usually a soldier of the Foot Guards, and Justice Fielding "took a strong party of the Guards, and seized and broke forty-five tables in the Strand;" and when Lady Archer, Lady Mountdcombe, and Lady Buckinghamshire were deservedly gibbeted as "Faro's daughters." The greatest uncertainty prevailed as to verdicts. Captain Dancy got off for running a marshal's-man through the body; Major Oneby had to open a vein in his wrist in order to escape hanging for wounding in a tavern brawl a man who did not die till next day. We partly owe to Dickens ("the Mannings" and "the Flowery Land Pirates") the disuse of public executions. The plots for rescuing the American bill forgers in 1871 are a relief to the monotony of Mr. Griffiths's murder-trials. The first half of Vol. I. (about mediæval Newgate, &c.) is far the most interesting.

CYPRIOTE ANTIQUITIES

CYPRUS has yielded a rich harvest to archaeologists of late. The mass of antiquities brought over by General Di Cesnola—the authenticity of which, by the way, is now undergoing so searching an investigation in New York—was an earnest of the treasures awaiting further labourers in the same field, and within the last eighteen months two distinct series of excavations have been carried on by England, producing valuable fruit. While Mr. George Hake was busy for the South Kensington Museum, where the main portion of his collection may now be seen, Herr Max Richter was at work privately for Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, with great success. Many of the latter explorer's discoveries are of the highest interest, as may be seen by our engravings of the most important objects unearthed, reproduced from photographs furnished by Herr Richter, who also supplies particulars of his labours.

Though, as her asserted birthplace, primarily devoted to the worship of Venus, the island in classical times seems to have paid considerable devotion to Artemis, judging from Herr Richter's finds at the Temple of the Moon Goddess at Achna, in the district of Famagusta. There he unearthed a vast quantity of busts and figures of Artemis in stone and pottery, curiously illustrating the influence of the different styles of Art, and the gradual development from the early archaic type to the purer forms of Greek culture. This development may be plainly traced in the varied representations of Artemis, bordering our page of engravings. Asiatic influence predominates in the earliest works, notably in the rude heads at the foot of the page, which strongly suggest Buddhist deities. A few rare vestiges of Phœnician taste are visible in several of the somewhat mummy-like forms at the side; while the graceful full-length figure of Fig. 1 belongs to the true Greek School. At first this figure was believed to represent Aphrodite Urania; but further research has proved its identity with Artemis, numerous similar heads having been found. Artemis appears, also, with the lyre, or, as in the headless statue to the left, accompanied by her dog; and many of the larger figures hold birds or lambs. The singular high headdress, or "modius," crowning the majority of the busts, comes from Asia Minor, and is borrowed from the goddess Cybele. Besides the representations of Artemis herself, numerous rough idols, painted bright yellow, were found in the temple—evidently relics of the old Brauronian festivals in honour of Diana. These festivals took place every five years in the Attic city of Brauron, where girls from five to ten years of age were consecrated to the goddess, and invariably wore saffron-hued garments. Moreover, the children's playthings were dedicated in the sanctuary.

But these relics of Artemisian worship, interesting as they are, are hardly so important in an archaeological sense as the curious perfume vessels of Fig. 9, which represent Hecate Trimorphos, and are the first of the kind ever found. As goddess of the three kingdoms—earth, sky, and water—Hecate or Proserpine was usually represented, in archaic fashion, with three heads or three figures; but the second vessel of the group, unfortunately imperfect, shows the divinity in her fourfold character, as guardian of the four elements—heaven, earth, air, and water. Even now the Cypriotes use similar vessels for charms against the evil eye, which they consider can be averted by Hecate's influence, though the deity herself is no longer carved on the vessel. By calling Hecate Luna, the ancients often confounded her with the true moon goddess Diana, and this belief accounts for the presence of these emblems in the Temple of Artemis. The curiosities depicted in Fig. 10, and found on the same spot, are no less precious; and one in particular, the fragment of the sacred pine-tree of Atys, marked *c*, has also never been found before, although frequently mentioned by classical writers. After Cybele in a rage had turned the Phrygian shepherd into a pine, the tree became the symbol of the unlucky lover, and an emblem of purity, so that young girls were accustomed to bring vessels like those represented at *d*, and dedicate them at the foot of the holy Atys trees in Artemis's sanctuary. The early form of the lamp, *b*, points to the great antiquity of the temple; while another kind, of perfume vessel is illustrated at *a*.

Achna, however, was not the only site explored, for at Salamis Herr Richter was lucky enough to unearth the first large building of the Græco-Roman period known in Cyprus—a bath belonging to a gymnasium, and in excellent preservation. On excavating the remains he further found in the Exedra, or recreation hall,—shown in Fig. 4—the first mosaic picture discovered in the island. This mosaic is believed to represent Orpheus charming the animals with his lute, but the painting somewhat resembles the play of *Hamlet* with Hamlet left out, considering that Orpheus himself is missing. However, the animals are tolerably perfect, as may be seen by Fig. 2, a portion of the surrounding pavement being depicted in Fig. 3. Apparently the pavement was broken in very early days, and was then covered with a layer of common material. Coins of the Emperors Michael and Arcadius were dug up in the bath, besides two Byzantine lead seals, and the beautiful bronze mirror of Fig. 11, bearing in relief Athene with the Gorgon's head, surrounded by her favourite olive garland.

During these last researches Herr Richter stayed at the old Monastery of St. Barnabas in the plain where the ancient city of Salamis formerly stood. Built in the early Byzantine style, the Monastery is full of interest alike from an architectural and historical point of view, for beneath the neighbouring Chapel of St. Barnabas is a tomb where, according to Church tradition, the body of the Cyprian Saint was found after many years. Owing to this discovery the Cyprian Church was granted independence, and to this day the Archbishop of Cyprus signs his name with red ink, and bears an Imperial Eagle on his seal, and an Imperial Globe and Cross on his crossier.



ALFRED HAYS.—This publisher has brought out the vocal score of F. Chassaigne's comic opera, *Falka*; the English version of which is by H. B. Farnie. The success of this opera is already well established, both here and abroad, hence we need only say that the present edition is as well got-up as we are accustomed to look for from this publisher. The sprightly and tuneful character of the music adapts it well for dance arrangements. It is not surprising that Charles Coote has produced "The Falka Quadrilles" and "Valse" on airs from this opera, whilst Auguste von Biene has performed a like task with a "Polka, Galop, Lancers, and Gavotte" on the leading themes. All these arrangements will prove welcome additions to the dance-music portfolio.—We have also received four of the favourite *morceaux* from *Falka*, namely, "Happy as the Day is Long," a very showy song for a soprano—it requires a certain amount of execution; "There Was No Ray," a *nocturne*, of medium compass; "I am the Captain," a baritone song; and the graceful duet for soprano and tenor, "Slumber, O Sentinel."—"At Eventide" (Convent Song), words by H. B. Farnie, music by Robert Planquette, is a pleasing song, introduced into the opera of *Falka*: it is very popular; as is also "The Gipsy's Farewell," by the same *collaborateurs*.

MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS AND CO.—No. 12 of Vocal Duets for Ladies' Voices (Class Copies) contains the once popular song "Fading Away," by Anne Fricker, arranged as a duet, and not improved by the change.—"Twilight Dreams," a very charming composition by E. Batiste, and "Beautiful Dove," by H. West, R.A., are of a semi-devotional character.—Two songs of a blithe-some type, well suited for a musical reading, are "Heyday," written and composed by Mary L. Campbell and Edwin H. Lemare; and "Answered," words by Helen M. Burnside, music by Walter A. Slaughter.—"Three Organ Pieces," by Dr. W. J. Westbrook—No. 1, "March"; No. 2, "Air, with Variations"; No. 3, "Pastoral"—are worthy the attention of professional as well as amateur performers on that instrument.—"Autrefois," allegretto, by Brinley Richards, arranged for the organ by James Partridge, A.R.A.M., will agreeably fill up a space in a secular concert.—Nos. 28, 32, and 36 of Robert Cocks and Co.'s "Standard Classical Pieces for the Pianoforte" are respectively "Gavotte" by Gothard; "Le Tambourin et Rigaudon," by Rameau; and "Moments Musicaux," by Schubert. This series is one of the best musical publications of the day, highly to be recommended to professors and teachers.—A pianoforte duet, which will please where classical music is not understood, and which is really a good specimen of its kind, is "Faust" (Gounod), arranged by G. F. West.—A brilliant pianoforte piece for the drawing-room, by Frederic Lemoine, is "Une Cascade de Fleurs," provided the passages be clearly played, which too often is not the case with pieces of this type.

MESSRS. W. D. CUBITT, SON, AND CO.—A fairly good song for a baritone is "One Heart Mine Own," written and composed by Juba Kennerley and Henry Pontet.—One of the most popular pieces, last season, at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts was "The Gavotte" from Henry Pontet's opera, *Melita*. The composer has arranged it gracefully for the pianoforte; it will prove very stirring as an after-dinner piece.—"Triste et Joyeuse Valse," by A. Colles, is very pretty; but is spoiled by that modern innovation, a vocal refrain, which nine times out of ten is sung out of tune by a mixed audience.—Equally pretty, without the drawback, is "Gently Gliding," a waltz, by J. Audley Sparrow.

MESSRS. W. MARSHALL AND CO.—From hence come three of the favourite songs of the day, music by William M. Hutchison, who is one of the best ballad writers of the period: "Pierrot" at once catches the ear; as does its merry companion, "The Little Mandarin." The lively words of both these songs are by F. E. Weatherly; they are published in three keys. For the sentimental song, "Mine Again," H. L. D'Arcy Jaxone has written the words.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"Life's Ledger," written and composed by "W. B. G." and Louise de Vaux, is a song of but average merit and of medium compass (Messrs. Hutchings and Romer).—"Changeless Still," words by Rita Francis Sparrow, music by Ch. W. Thomas, is a simple song with a sad ending (Messrs. Hart and Co.).—"Three Voices," written and composed by H. G. Keene and Norman Abbott, will find favour with tenors in search of something original. "Au Revoir," a so-called "Valse Brillante," is a pretty little piece which cannot lay claim to the title of "brilliant." It is probably Arthur F. Bare's first composition; hence his mistaken estimate of it (Messrs. Weekes and Co.).

NOTE.—We have been requested to correct two errors in our issue of the 29th ult. The name of the song was given as "Happy Moments," instead of "Happy Memories," and the name of the composer was spelt "Newsham" instead of "Newsam."

HYGIENIC REFORM is being studied enthusiastically in Japan, and a Japanese Society of Health has been formed at Tokio, whose members intend to promote improvements, not only in the medical treatment of the sick and care of the poor, but in the food, clothing, and fashions of life of their countrymen. Their official programme states that their object is to spread the knowledge of hygiene and public health, and to further the sanitary efforts of the Government by discussing and determining the best means for maintaining and improving the health of the Japanese people, and for prolonging human life.

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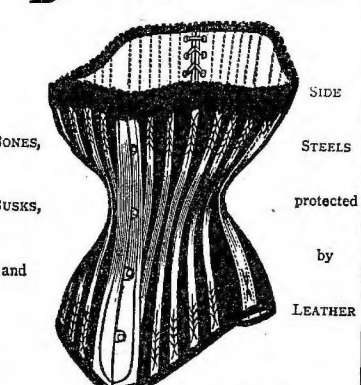
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